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No. 7761.—Vol. L. SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW by Robert Buchanan. Mr. Tree as LaRocque and Luy Kesan. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Haygarth, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Mesdames Kemble, Miss Norreys. Doors open 8.00. Box-office open 10 till 5. Fit Circle Intermezzo at 9.0. Gallery 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW TO-DAY (Saturday) and SATURDAY NEXT at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
THE DEAD HEART—A Tale of Two Cities. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (90th time). Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hunt) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)
TO-DAY at 2.30 and 8.15, CYRIL'S SUCCESS. Messrs. David James, Leonard Boyne, Arthur Elwood, S. Eubi, G. Maxwell, H. Saker, G. R. Phillips, G. Stanton, C. Chapey; Mesdames Olga Brandon, Compton, F. Frances, E. Brunton, E. Vining.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Lotty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Last nights of Mr. J. L. Toole prior to his departure for Australia.
TO-DAY, at 2.0, a SPECIAL PERFORMANCE of UNCLE DICK'S DARLING. TO-NIGHT at 8.0, FASHION FABLE and FASCINATION. At 7.30, HESTER'S MYSTERY. Doors open at 7. MONDAY and TUESDAY, CHAWLES; OR, A FOOL AND HIS MONEY, and OFF THE LINE. Box-office open daily 10 to 5.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. Blind Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Martin, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Arthur Lyon, Theo. Talfour, M. Bode, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Theo. Talfour, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliot and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.45.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Thomas Thorne.)
THIS EVENING at 8.0, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Messrs. Fred Thorne, T. B. Dalberg, C. Maude, F. Cullmore, H. S. Blythe, C. Harbury, F. Grove, O. Yorke, &c., and John Hare. Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, Hanbury, &c., and Winifred Emery. MATINEE TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager Mr. F. R. Benson.)
EVERY EVENING at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), doors open 7.30, overture 7.45, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music.—Messrs. Price, Bellmore, Benson, Howard, Athol Forde, Brock, Weir, Phillips, Tomkins, Grenville, Stuart; Mesdames Grey, Farrar, Rorke, Geraldine, Townsend, Wynne Melfort, Mitchelmore. MATINEES THIS DAY and EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30. N.B.—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT at 7.45, Henry Pettitt and George R. Sims' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, E. W. Gardiner, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalzell, Mr. and Mrs. Webster Lawton; Miss Nellie Lingard, Mrs. Pryde Hanley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Fryd) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the Libraries.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)
TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.30, MARJORIE. Misses Phyllis Broughton, Mdme. Amadi and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. G. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Avert James, L. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.45 by JOHN SMITH. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hare.)
THIS EVENING at eight, LA TOSCA. (LAST WEEKS.) Mesdames Bernard Beere, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrence D'Orsay, C. Dodsworth, C. Allwood, F. H. Knight, F. Powell, M. Foster, S. Fripp, R. Harding, and J. Forbes Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Doors open at 7.30 P.M.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. Willard and John Lart, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. John Lancaster
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Gordon, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Agnes Verity, St. Auge, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. Griffiths.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Henry J. Leslie.)
TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.20, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Hoffand, H. Coveney, and Florence Perry; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Chevalier, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by James Albery, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Beckwith, and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Gaisberg, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,784.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)
TO-NIGHT at 8, 150th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Fred Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Ainsworth, Mr. W. Philips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, NO THOROUGHFARE, Mrs. A. Bowyn, Mr. F. Farren, Miss F. Hannigan and Mrs. Phelps.
NOTICE.—TWO SPECIAL MATINEES of AUNT JACK TO-DAY and SATURDAY, February 8th. Doors open 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, FOOL'S MATE.
At 9 o'clock, DR. BILL.
Messrs. Frederick Terry, Nutcombe Gould, Beveridge Webster, George Capel, Henry Grattan, E. V. Shone, and Albert Chevalier;
Mesdames Robins, Carlotta Leclercq, Marie Linden, Mary Kingsley, Gracie Murierte, Loura Graves, Edith Kenward, and Fanny Brough.
Doors open 7.45. Box office open daily from 10.30 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D'Alberton.

ROYALTY THEATRE.
TO-DAY at 2.30 and TO-NIGHT at Nine o'clock, TRA LA LA TOSCA. A perversion of "La Tosca," by F. C. Burnand. Music by Florian Pascal. Messrs. Arthur Roberts, G. B. Prior, Augustus Wheatman, &c.; Miss Margaret Ayston, Miss Agnes Delaporte. Miss Amy Liddon. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open daily from 10.30 to 5. Telephone No. 3,503. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Business Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.30. Signorina Rentoni; Mdlles. Saracco, Marie, Hegan, Mantelli, Spoil, and Signor De Vecchi. Valerius and Erbo; Mdlle. Ierkatta Troupe, Harry Anderson, Arthur Conrey, the Almonti troupe, Pierre Gallmore, Marie Collins, the Eddy's Troupe, Lotto, Lind, and Otto, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.0 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.0 A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. Katte Lanner. Music by M. Leopold Wenzel. Mdlles. Talisante and Bertina as Stella. Mdlles. Zucchini, Marietta Saulieu, Grand Army Entertainment. At 10. Miss Amy Roselle will recite Lord Tennyson's Poem, THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE. Exclusive engagement of Mdlle. Vanoni TO-NIGHT, at 10.45. No free list.

ROYAL Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Leclhart's performing Elephants, C. M. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bibb and Booth Sap; the Brunettes, American comedy artists; Conway and Pepper; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Lawton, burlesque dancer, Arthur Tinsley, Patsi, the marvellous mimic; Arthur Dunn, Topsy Lavers, burlesque dancer, &c. &c.
EVENINGS at 7.30, SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

THE MANSLAUGHTER OF JUDGES.

Is the death of Mr. Justice Manisty, which we regret to have to record to-day, due to purely natural causes, or to constructive manslaughter? We are inclined to think that a substantial case could be made out against the State on the latter count. According to one of the papers Sir Henry Manisty was a victim to his own conscientiousness. So, no doubt, he partly was, for in spite of increasing natural infirmities he never succumbed to the temptation of skimping or scamping his work. But to give the whole truth, one should add that the Judge died a victim to the Gerontocracy which we have established in this country. We insist on putting old men into positions requiring the strength of youth; and if they die in harness, it is we who are partly responsible for their death. The continued presence on the Bench of Judges who are really past their work is often made the subject of personal censure in the press. We cannot think that such censure is altogether fair. That the facts alleged constitute a public scandal we do not for a moment dispute. It is a preposterous thing to have on the Bench men whose "poor old heads"—so a judge is understood to have once said—"are unable to follow any longer;" or who are as deaf as door-posts; or whose years and infirmities have incurably soured their tempers. Such a state of things is well deserving of the strongest censure; but the blame properly belongs not to the individual Judges, but to the State which lays down the conditions of their appointments. If the State raises a man of sixty-eight to the Bench, and tells him he is expected to go on working for fifteen years, the State is surely guilty of manslaughter if he dies at his post.

The Rule of the Old, which is, of course, by no means confined to the department of Justice, is a serious evil. In the fighting services we have gone some way, by recent retirement schemes, towards remedying it. But the average age of Cabinet Ministers is still about sixty; that of Bishops is nearly sixty-nine; that of Judges is sixty-two. This is much too old. Of course, there are exceptions, but as a rule a man is past his best time when he reaches three score years. According to Scriptural authority, work between the sixties and seventies is "labour and sorrow" to the men themselves; it is certainly too often disadvantageous to the State. What then should be done? In a recent number of the *News Review* Professor Max Müller proposed the heroic remedy of a Twenty-five Years Bill. Nobody should be allowed, he said, to work for more than that time in any position of public responsibility whatever. But such a Twenty-five Years Bill is open to the same objections as the Eight Hours Bill. It is not sufficiently flexible. It does not allow for exceptions and differences. A man, it should be remembered, is no older than he feels; and Mr. Gladstone, in the eighties, is a younger man—in most of the qualities of youth—than many in the thirties or the forties. This, no doubt, is an exceptional case; but it is an exception which should be allowed for. As a general rule, however, young men are after all younger than old men; and Judges should undoubtedly be appointed younger than has lately been the habit. The appointment of Mr. Justice Charles, who is still only fifty-one, was a hopeful precedent. So perhaps—at an earlier rung of the ladder—was the inclusion of two or three unusually young men in the last batch of Q.C.'s. The Lord Chancellor will, we hope, adhere to these precedents in filling up the new vacancy. Mr. Justice Manisty was sixty-eight when he was appointed; his successor should be at the very least fifteen years younger. It may, however, be said that from one cause or another it is not always possible and desirable to appoint young judges. Moreover, what is there, it may be asked, to prevent a judge who was appointed young from outlasting his pension and sitting on till he is old and incapable. To meet these cases two reforms should be made. Some definite age should be fixed—say seventy—as the extreme limit, except by special dispensation, for the exercise of judicial functions; and a pension should be given, not at the end of fifteen years only, but at the end of fifteen years or at the age of seventy whichever date were the earlier. In the latter case, the pension should not, of course, be a full one, but should be proportionate to the length of the Judge's service. In this way the efficiency of the Bench would be secured, and the State would escape the charge to which at present it is liable of manslaughtering its Judges.

SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

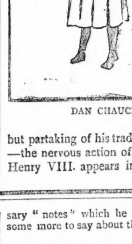
V.—A Walk Round the National Portraits at Bethnal Green.

Since nothing has yet been done towards the erection of the new National Portrait Gallery, as we were led to hope by the announcement made by Lord Salisbury at the Royal Academy banquet in May last, the pictures remain in the far East. But a Saturday afternoon's excursion to these remote regions, which after all are not so difficult of access by rail and tram, will be well repaid. Though the National Portrait Gallery was founded thirty-three years ago, and now numbers over eight hundred portraits, it is surprising to find so many people unaware of its objects, and with a hazy notion that it forms part of the National Gallery or South Kensington Museum. The National Portrait Gallery aims at exhibiting to us the great ones of the past "in their habits as they lived," in contrast to the cold effigies of Westminster Abbey, where they appear chiefly in the repose of death. The *sine qua non* condition for admission of portraits is that they must not only be celebrated, but interesting to everybody, and the two main questions to be decided upon in the first instance are—first, whether the person represented is eminent enough; secondly, whether the likeness presented is authentic. The collection, formed on these principles, is derived either by purchase from a small yearly grant voted by Parliament, or by presentation in the form of donations and bequests. The difficulty is, of course, the invidious task of drawing the line between real eminence in any capacity, and mere passing notoriety. This the trustees alone determine.

EDWARD III.

With this brief introduction of the *raison d'être* of this gallery we propose to take a rapid survey of the portraits, as at present admirably hung by the authorities of the Science and Art Department at the Bethnal-green Museum. On entering the building the visitor should at once make for the further end, where the clock is; and start from this point of the gallery—marked by electrotyped effigies of our earlier monarchs, Henry III, Edward II, Richard II, and of Robert Duke of Normandy, flanking the sitting statue of Bacon. The pictures are hung on the walls, the earliest first, and are carried on regularly from left to right, supplemented occasionally by portraits on screens branching off crosswise, and by a few cases containing miniatures and autographs. With the exception of a few busts and a marble sculpture, in alto relievo, of Mrs. Siddons, no part of the National Portrait Gallery is to be found on the ground floor of the museum.

As descriptive tablets are affixed to the picture-frames, and official shilling catalogues or penny lists are kept on sale in the gallery, we merely propose to point out the portraits of most public interest and importance. The chronological arrangement adopted at Bethnal-green has the advantages of displaying a pleasing variety of colour, and of furnishing instructive illustrations of the periodical changes in fashion and costume. Beginning with the small but very characteristic whole length of Chaucer, the Father of English Poetry, and author of the well-known "Canterbury Tales," corpulent and "elvish," according to his own description, the visitor will find himself in what we may term "a very warm corner," where from every side some familiar name in British history arrests his attention: Richard III, not hump-backed, but partaking of his traditional character of a sly and unprincipled schemer—the nervous action of shifting his ring seeming to betray conscious guilt: Henry VIII. appears in various portraits, the first as a comparatively


DAN CHAUCER.

LITERARY NOTES, NEWS, AND ECHOES.

Now is the hour of Spanish art, and the power thereof! Sir Frederick Leighton took it for the theme of his last Academy discourse. Artists who have nothing else in common agree in swearing by Velasquez. The splendid collection of Spanish work at the "Old Masters" has set the general public talking of it. The English translation of Professor Justi's standard work on Velasquez should prove by the boom; and now I hear that Mr. Nimmo is going to issue a new edition—no doubt on his usual scale of "sumptuousity"—of Sir William Stirling-Maxwell's "Annals of the Artists of Spain," a work which has long been out of print, and which is quoted by the booksellers at a premium of several guineas.

* * * * *

Few persons probably, except those who are behind the scenes, have any notion of the fierce competition which has been going on in literary and journalistic circles for the literary and artistic spoils of Stanley's expedition. Stanley's *magnum opus* itself was, indeed, secured in advance by his friend, Mr. Marston, at a price which has been the subject of much conjecture. In conversation with a *Figaro* reporter, Mr. Stanley spoke of £40,000; but that was no doubt one of his jokes, unless, indeed, *forty* thousand was a printer's (or reporter's) error for *fourteen*. But in addition to Stanley's own book, there have been the sketches, photographs, and diaries of his lieutenants to compete for. Both the *Graphic* and the *Illustrated London News* have, I understand, made special efforts to secure these prizes. To judge from the very elective and interesting picture of the Mountains of the Moon in this week's *Illustrated*, it would seem that Mr. Ingram has, in this instance, got the better of Mr. Thomas.

* * * * *

In a few days the house of Murray will publish a handsomely illustrated edition, in one volume, of Darwin's "Voyage of the *Beagle*." It is a little odd that, in these globe-trotting days, this famous book of travel should not have been illustrated before; but "all's well that ends well." Mr. R. T. Pritchett, the artist to whom the work was entrusted, showed me a few of the sheets the other day, and I can honestly say that they add considerably to the attraction of this fascinating volume. The sketches number about ninety.

* * * * *

Mr. Pritchett is, I need hardly say, the artist who accompanied Lord and Lady Brassey in two of their voyages, and during which he executed many delightful sketches in pen, pencil, and water colour, most of which have appeared in "The Roaring Forties," and "The Last Voyage." Previous to those expeditions Mr. Pritchett made a two years' voyage round the world with Mr. Lambert in the *Wanderer*, and it was during that voyage that he took the necessary "notes" which he has used in the illustrated "Beagle." I shall have some more to say about this "forthcoming book" in a day or two.

* * * * *

A literary life which opened with brilliant promise has just come to a miserable end in Russia. Forty years ago the Russian poet Nicolai Uspenski was regarded throughout all his fatherland as a worthy rival, if not an equal, to Turgenieff. But he lost what he had gained by becoming the wretched slave of drink. Ever since the fifties he has been journeying about in the villages of the government of Moscow, earning a fitful income as a singer and a musician. A few weeks ago he was accompanied by a young girl, one of his grandchildren, as a fellow-performer, and at the close of an entertainment drank himself into a delirium, and put an end to his life with a revolver.

* * * * *

Forthcoming:—"Jane Austen," by Professor Goldwin Smith, in the "Great Writers" Series (Walter Scott.—A Shilling Edition of "Vanity Fair," with several illustrations (Smith, Elder and Co.).—An edition of Mrs. Cralk's novels, uniform with the *Ruth* edition of Kingsley (Macmillan).—General Gordon's Journals in China, edited by Mr Egmont Hake (W. H. Allen and Co.).

* * * * *

Odds and Ends:—The New York *Critic* cites the following as examples of the "nice derangement of epitaphs" in the ordering of books: One person wrote to order Tol-toi's "Sir Basterbold" (Sevastopol), and another asked for the "Journal of Marie Pasketshift" (Bashkirtseff).—Messrs. John Haddon and Co. have, by arrangement with Mr. G. A. Sala, formed a syndicate of home, colonial, and American journals for the publication of "Echoes of the Week."—The special correspondent of the *Sydney Morning Herald* at Samoa writes, under date December 10, that Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, who, with his wife and some of his family, intends to remain here some time, is collecting materials for a work on Samoa.'—According to the *Athenæum*, one subject of study by Mr. Gladstone during his stay at Oxford will be some obscurer passages of history relating to Bishop Fisher's attitude towards the Papal supremacy.—The writer of the "character study" of Mr. Parnell in the *New Review* says that the Irish leader's method of dealing with requests for autographs is to annex the "stamp for reply." Was that not also Emerson's plan?—The *Academy* publishes this week the following translation of Plato's lines, of which so many correspondents sent versions to the *Pall Mall Gazette* a month or two ago:—

Thy gaze is on the starry skies,
Thou star to me.
Would I were they, to bend unnumber'd eyes
In gaze on thee.

X.Y.Z.

young man, and the latest when he became fat and bloated, grasping a staff and wearing an embroidered frock. His double chin and puffed cheeks are seen in the portrait by Hornebolt, who succeeded Holbein, and saw, as Court Painter, the last of the capricious monarch. Two of his unfortunate wives (Catherine of Arragon and Anne Boleyn) show small pretensions to beauty, and his hard-visaged daughter Mary none at all. Reformers and nobles lead us up to Queen Elizabeth, represented in five different stages of gorgeousness, the details of her costume being more faithfully delineated than those of her face. She is well supported by those brilliant dandies of the sixteenth century, Leicester, Essex, and Raleigh—the latter in all the bravery of white satin and pearls—as well as by her more sober statesmen, the grave Lord Burghley, and his astute son, Robert Cecil, first Lord Salisbury. Queen Mary of Lorraine, for long mistaken for her ill-fated daughter, rivals Queen "Bess" in elaborateness of dress, in contrast to Mary Queen of Scots, who, with evident marks of anxiety and suffering, stands in plain black attire. This portrait of her by Oudry is all the more interesting as having belonged to Charles I. On the adjacent screen hangs the famous Chandos portrait of Shakspere. Significantly enough, it was the first picture acquired for the Gallery, and was a gift from the distinguished patron of literature the Earl of Ellesmere. Appropriately below Shakspere is his supposed double, Bacon, but in reality as different in face as he was in mind.

A curious long picture on the wall represents the life and early death of a chivalrous Elizabethan knight, Sir Henry Unton, who, when Ambassador to France, fearlessly challenged the Duke of Guise for speaking contemptuously of his Queen. He died of fever in the French camp, as here depicted, and was accorded a magnificent funeral. The floating hearse is seen crossing the Channel—which is, indeed, "a silver streak." The long procession at length reaches Farringdon Church, terminating in his monument. The groups of mourners and spectators are all vividly represented; while the Wedding Feast and Masque on the opposite extremity of the picture are worthy of notice.

Following the course of the South Gallery, Roundheads and Cavaliers alternate with poets, philosophers, and priests. Cromwell is conspicuous with his wart and rough complexion, though smartly arrayed in armour and sash. A curious but doubtful portrait of Milton as a pilgrim is on a screen, but a more genuine likeness of him will be found in the small engraving by Faithorne. The animated and business-like Pepys, at a rather early age, may be viewed in the Indian gown which he confesses in his Diary to have only borrowed for the occasion, and mentions sitting to have his picture painted "full of shadows," looking over his shoulder, "which did almost break his neck." In the cluster of King Charles's languid Beauties about prominent, "Nell Gwynne" and The lively actress represents

NELL GWYNNE.

this point in the gallery two are the "Duche of Portsmouth." the Protestant interest, and the stately dame, with an attendant negro child offering pearls, the Catholic faction. Pepys's fellow diarist, J. Evelyn, records his admiration of the latter Beauty. Judge Jeffreys belies his character by looking the mildest of men; while the great Duke of Marlborough appears handsome, but effeminate. Proceeding through the formal Anne and Georgian era of long coats and wigs, we find worthy representatives of politics and literature in Bolingbroke and Walpole, Newton, Pope, and Addison. Two small portraits by Hogarth, one of himself, and the other of that arch-traitor Lord Lovat, fat and sly, are capital examples of that master's unique genius. Our greatest portrait painter, Sir Joshua Reynolds, peers forth from his recess, shading his eyes with his sleeve in order to catch effects of shadows which Rembrandt made use of. It will be noted that Sir Joshua holds his palette in his right hand, the consequence of painting his own likeness from a looking-glass.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

Amidst the host of celebrities of the last century we may allude to the expressive portrait of Garrick studying "Macbeth," and of poor Peg Woffington lying paralyzed in her bed. The fine whole-lengths, by Sir T. Lawrence, of Kemble as "Hamlet," and his stately sister Mrs. Siddons giving a reading, aptly represent the drama. The determined faces of Warren Hastings and Clive remind us of the foundation of our Indian Empire; while our naval and military triumphs in the great Napoleonic wars are fitly commemorated by Nelson and Howe, Wellington, and his trusty lieutenants—Anglesey, Beresford, and Picton. The inspired head of Burns, Byron in picturesque Albanian costume, Scott among his treasured relics at Abbotsford, Wordsworth on a mountain side, recall the past golden age of poetry; while the visitor will not fail to mark the drawings of the heads of Mrs. Browning and "George Eliot," as representing the lady writers of our own generation. These are on the inner screen of the south gallery. The large picture of the first meeting of the Reformed House of Commons in 1833 cannot fail to attract notice. By the recent death of Mr. C. Talbot, Mr. Gladstone is the sole surviving member of that famous assemblage who still sits in the House. His youthful figure may be discerned on the back benches of the Opposition. In addition to the pictures, many interesting busts of our leading statesmen—Pitt, Fox, Castlereagh, Lord Russell, and other well known celebrities—are scattered throughout the galleries; while Charles I. is only represented by a bronze bust by Fanelli.

GENERAL WOLFE.

LIFE-MASK OF KEATS (1817).

We may conclude this brief summary with the hope that it may serve to show how much interest even the casual visitor would find in a stroll round the national portraits at Bethnal-green.

(The preceding "Saturday Afternoon"—"Golf at Wimbledon"—appeared on January 25).

Berd's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 10s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The Liverpool Tories are not alone in their determination to oppose Lord Salisbury if he should take up with Free Schools. The *Standard* this morning joins forces with them. It declares that the Prime Minister's Nottingham arguments "will not bear examination;" argues that, as increased grants must mean popular control, "it is idle to say" that the change will not hurt the Voluntary Schools; and asks, finally, why on earth the working classes should have Free Education, any more than free food, clothes, or free lodgings? "All this is so obvious, adds the *Standard*, "that we wonder the Voluntary School Party can blind themselves to the truth for one moment." Nevertheless, as Thursday's vote at the School Board showed, the Voluntary Party is by no means solid on the *Standard's* side; and Mr. Gent, by the way, writes to the *Times* this morning to repeat and confirm his adherence to the policy of Free Schools and Popular Control. If, therefore, Lord Salisbury determines to adhere to his Nottingham pledges, he will encounter grumblings from his own side, no doubt, but they will not be universal.

The squabble between Sir Charles Lewis and Mr. T. W. Russell as to how many of the Ulster Tories are "deadheads" is very undignified, but we significant. According to Lord Randolph, "Ulster will fight and Ulster will be right." But, according to Mr. T. W. Russell, Ulster will not even lift a little finger. We may leave it to Sir Charles Lewis and Mr. Russell to decide between them how small or large the fighting remnant is. The significant fact is that according to the leader of the fighting Irish Unionists the majority of his party are "an idle, thriftless, sponging lot, livers on other people's labours, money, and credit."

The sum total of Sir Frederick Abel's interesting paper on "Smokeless Explosives," read at the Royal Institution meeting last night, is, that an altogether satisfactory smokeless powder has not yet been discovered. The materials used both by France and Germany have really not got out of the experimental stage, and we are in pretty much the same position in this country. Even after these powders have been successfully adapted to modern rifles and guns, it will remain to be determined how far they will withstand, unchanged and unharmed, the various vicissitudes of climate and the conditions of storage on land and ships in various parts of the world. The progress made is so far great, however, that it can only be a matter of time and experiment to secure a perfect smokeless powder, and when that is achieved the existing conditions under which engagements are fought must be materially changed.

The experiment of opening the British Museum in the evening begins to-day, and we sincerely hope that the public will make a success of it. The Lord's Day Society might with advantage to its own interests do what it can to induce people to go in. The secretary writes to the papers this morning arguing that the "evening opening" which begins to-day will kill the "Sunday opening" movement, and confidently predicting that the National Gallery will shortly follow the example of the British Museum. What, however, is certain is that the authorities of the National Gallery will require a great deal of prodding; and that a sparse attendance in the evenings in Bloomsbury would be held a conclusive argument against evening opening in Trafalgar-square, whilst it would strengthen rather than otherwise the movement for Sunday opening as an alternative. The Lord's Day men have, therefore, every reason for driving all the people they can to the Museum in the evenings.

Is there any future in a new direction before gunpowder as a propellent? In his lecture at the Royal United Service Institution yesterday, Major Barker illustrated in a very telling way the great velocities now attained. A shot travelling at the ordinary rate of modern projectiles propelled by modern powder, would, he said, pass Gibraltar from England before an express train could reach Portsmouth from London. But is there no possibility of shooting goods as well as guns, and thus of realizing the vision seen by George Eliot (we think it was), of a time when we should be shot from London to Edinburgh in a basket, instead of being laboriously dragged in a railway carriage?

We are glad to see that the *Speaker* supports us in supporting Mr. Henniker Heaton's agitation for Imperial Penny Postage. We should be very sorry to introduce any party feeling into the question, but surely Mr. Goschen must see the impolicy from his point of view of letting the lead in this Imperial matter pass from a Government which calls itself "Imperialist" into the hands of the Radicals. Of course the reform would cost something at first, but what is the Imperialism of Mr. Goschen worth unless he is prepared to pay something for it? There is an interesting remark in this connection by Sir Gavan Duffy in the *Contemporary*:—

"The keynote of British politics just now," said an eminent man to me lately, "is that it is parochial. If it desires anything it plots to obtain it, like a vestryman, below the market price." But the price of a thing, we may be assured, is on a scale with its value.

In the case of the Imperial Penny Post we doubt if this is quite true; for never was so great a good purchasable at so small a price. Which fact will only make it the more discreditable and incomprehensible if Mr. Goschen should decline to devote even 2 per cent. of his surplus to strengthening the cohesion, by improving the communications, of the Empire.

Some of the most interesting chapters in Professor Bryce's "American Commonwealth" are devoted to describing the manufacture of public opinion in democracies. An interesting contribution to the same subject is made by Mr. Haldane in his article in the new number of the *Contemporary*. He says with regard to the Eight Hours question:—

Until the other day few people were alive to the import of their proceedings, or to the fact that the House of Commons was rapidly getting into a condition in which a large number of its members were being pledged to support an Eight Hours Bill. Only one side of the case was being presented to the candidate or the sitting member. He was assured at his meetings, by some person instigated from head-quarters in London, that the labour vote would go for the bill, and that if he boggled at swallowing the entire principle he must at least swallow some of it—say so much as applied to miners or Government employment. Much alarmed, and hearing nothing of the other side, he in many cases did so. Now, the average elector knows no more, if as much, as the candidate. Hearing the statement that such a bill ought to be gone for, and seeing his candidate agree to it he begins to think there is something in it. Perhaps the active propagandists of the movement have already captured the organizations. At least no one is prepared to get up and argue on the other side. And thus the semblance of a body of belief in the principle of State interference is manufactured.

The Socialists, however impracticable they may be in other respects clearly understand the art of "running the machine."

The adhesive stamp seems nowadays to be everywhere, as in this country, most popular. Several States, however, began, like ourselves, with an impressed envelope or wrapper. Russia clung to this form of postage exclusively for nine years, her earliest adhesives dating from 1857. France, on the other hand, does not seem to have issued stamped envelopes at all till 1882. The post-card was an Austrian invention, brought out in 1868, with a separate issue the following year for Hungary—where Home Rule in stamps was carried out completely in 1871. We adopted the plan in 1870, with Switzerland, and Wurtemburg, Belgium, Denmark, Finland and Holland followed in 1871; and in a few years it became pretty general. Newsbands were first issued in the U.S. so long ago as 1857; next by New South Wales in 1864; then by the North German Confederation in 1868, Victoria 1869, Great Britain and Roumania 1870, and Switzerland 1871. How many separate varieties of postage stamp have been issued in the course of these fifty years all over the world, it would be impossible to say. Probably no two collectors would agree as to the number to be recognized. To take a single instance, the familiar red penny, which was in use here for many years previous to 1880, reaches 225 in "plate numbers," scarce visible without a magnifying glass. Then there are an infinite number of local stamps, in Russia, for instance, and even in Afghanistan; and stamps issued by private offices, as in Hamburg and the United States. But it would be interesting to discover approximately the number of forms in which Queen Victoria appears, down to the beautifully-executed full-length portrait of her which adorns the threepenny post-card of last year. It is odd to note, by the way, that poor Dom Pedro's head, which had adorned every Brazilian stamp since 1866, disappears entirely from those issued since 1889.

"A BID FOR THE LAUREATESHIP." *

In the brief and modestly ingenuous preface to his "bid" for an office which is happily not yet in the market, Mr. T. J. Macartney disclaims "any treason against his present Poetic Majesty, whom I will at once assure has perhaps no more loyal subject than myself." Mr. Macartney's loyalty is too much for his syntax; but there have been Laureates before now who rebelled against the tyranny of Lindley Murray. His patriotism, on the other hand, is above suspicion. The greater part of this book is devoted to poems on Tel-el-Kebir, Isandula, and El Teb, in which the soldierly simplicity of the bulletin is happily blent with the soul-stirring rhetoric of the "Complete Reciter." "I can assert with little fear of contradiction," says Mr. Macartney, "that no poem of equal length so perfect in meter has ever been issued from the press of this, or, perhaps, of any other country." This poet is the Napoleon of Parnassus; he crowns himself with his own hands. There is something stern and Napoleonic, too, about his style. It is, he tells us, "adorned as little as possible;" but such adornments as it condescends to wear are certainly unique. When he wants to make us understand that the night of Tel-el-Kebir was unusually dark, this is how he breaks the intelligence:—

The chaste Diana wears the Robe
Of modesty again,
And cannot gaze upon the sleep
Of fourteen thousand men,
While all the startled stars on high,
Have hid themselves in fright,
Except a few, who stare unshamed
Like strumpets of the night;

What force! what delicacy! Contrast with this the terse and manly straightforwardness of the catalogue of the troops:—

Though darkness with its sombre tint
Tones down all brilliant hues
Still may we plainly recognise
The Life Guards and The Blues,
The 7th and 7th Regiments of
Dragoon Guards, gay Hussars,
And Royal Horse Artillery:
Though widely scattered stars
Seem chary of their little light,
Yet what a splendid show
Makes this command, the matchless charge
Of charging Drury-Lowe.

And the distinguished Leader finds
A fitting guard we see
Formed by your stalwart gunners brave
Marine Artillery.

But the poet's lyre is not attuned to martial strains alone. His elegiacs over the tomb of the Prince Consort prove that the more domestic and human part of the Laureate's functions would be—shall we say elegantly?—fulfilled by Mr. Macartney. Loyal students of Court history will remember with emotion a touching anecdote of how the girl-Queen signified her preference for Prince Albert by handing him a bouquet at a time when the Prince happened to be wearing a closely-buttoned uniform with no bouquet hole. What was he to do? Let Mr Macartney answer:—

He cut his vesture o'er his throbbing heart,
And placed the gift in the romantic ope;
'Twas thus a queen her secret did impart,
Thus bade a prince's passion burn and hope.

On the whole we think Mr. Macartney has established an undeniable claim to the laurel he covets. He combines the warlike fervour of Mr. Clement Scott with the courtly grace of Mr. Lewis Morris; and what more can you desire? Even Mr. Buchanan will find him a dangerous rival.

* "A Bid for the Laureateship." By Thomas J. Macartney. (London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

"GIANT GOLIATH OF ROSSENDALE."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your article under the above heading in to-day's *Pall Mall Gazette* you mention Sir Charles Russell as being (after Mr. John Morley) the strongest candidate to oppose Lord Hartington. I venture to suggest that there is a still more suitable man, who though (like Sir Charles) he has not held Cabinet office, is surely destined to occupy a prominent position in the next Liberal Cabinet. I refer to Mr. Henry Fowler. He holds a safe seat, and has not had any heavy fighting to do for the party, and his friends at Wolverhampton would no doubt re-elect him: and in the event of his winning Rossendale they would have an opportunity of coming to the rescue of some eminent politician who had fallen in the fight, in the same way that Sir William Harcourt found a refuge at Derby in 1880. The Wolverhampton Liberals would thus do honour to themselves, and assist in placing their present member in a more influential position than he would otherwise occupy.—Yours truly,

January 29. A COUNTRY LIBERAL.

THE DISESTABLISHMENT QUESTION IN SCOTLAND.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In his letter to you on the above subject your Edinburgh correspondent falls into an error, of which I trust you will permit correction. In referring to the proposal that appeared in the *Scots Magazine*, that the Church question in Scotland should be settled on the basis of Disestablishment without Disendowment, he says that it has been answered "in a calm and sympathetic manner in the *United Presbyterian Magazine*, the organ of the Church of that name." Such a description of this magazine, however, is quite a mistake, and is calculated to be misleading in estimating the weight of the present discussion. This magazine, though possessing a denominational title, has no official authority, but is the property, we believe of Professor Calderwood, of Edinburgh, its editor, who himself wrote the article referred to. The official United Presbyterian utterance on the matter consists of a trenchant, destructive criticism of Dr. Calderwood's article by the Synod's Disestablishment Committee; and, indeed, the proposal, quite an old one now, and very common here in 1885, has met with pretty general condemnation, the characteristic Scotch view being that no settlement is likely to be satisfactory that is effected by the sacrifice of principle. I enclose a copy of the committee's reply, and simply quote the following sentence:—"Religious equality, which demands that all citizens, whatever their creed, should receive equal treatment in sacred things at the hand of the State, would condemn as an aggravated infringement of its principle the renewal of a grant of national property to one Church." Dr. Calderwood has published his article separately with a preface, in which he thus correctly states the position:—"The essential facts are these—that individual writers have expressed an opinion in favour of discussion; that in neither case does the editor avow complete concurrence in the proposal made; that, both within the Church from which it emanates, and by those who belong to the other Presbyterian churches, its terms have been strenuously condemned; but that, in connection with its appearance, a very widespread desire has been disclosed for an amicable settlement of our ecclesiastical disputes."—I am, Sir, &c.

X.

THE NEW MANAGER OF THE "AVENUE."

A CHAT WITH MR. GEORGE ALEXANDER.

AN actor who has worked hard and pushed his way to the forefront of his profession may possibly be an object of good-tempered envy to his less fortunate brethren, but no one surely would seriously grudge Mr. George Alexander the measure of success which has enabled him to scale the histrionic ladder to such good purpose. Starting his dramatic career with no particular advantages beyond his personal abilities, he has fairly won the prize which is the aim of every young actor, and is now a full-fledged "sole lessee and manager." In his pretty little drawing-room at Knightsbridge (writes a representative), where the other afternoon I awaited his return from rehearsal, are many reminders of his past and present stage comrades. Here is William Terriss as Squire Thornhill; here is Mary Rorke in "London Day by Day;" and here is a particularly ghostly photograph of Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth. Barely have I examined this gallery of "counterfeit presentments" when Mr. Alexander himself appears with his faithful fox-terrier "Rex" expressing the most exuberant affection. But it is close upon the hour sacred to that hybrid repast—an actor's dinner, and so I follow my "subject" downstairs, and—metaphorically speaking—sit at his feet while he recruits himself for his evening work at the Adelphi.

MR. GEORGE ALEXANDER.

PROSPECTIVE ARRANGEMENTS AT THE AVENUE.

"Well, Mr. Alexander, so you are going into management ?"—"Yes, I hope to make a good start, for I think I have secured a strong company. At any rate, they have more than satisfied me at rehearsal. As you know, I cannot play myself until the middle of March, when I leave the Adelphi. Then I propose to do the piece I bought the other day—'La Lutte pour la Vie.' You have no doubt heard a lot about 'La Lutte.' Well, it is decidedly a curious play, but I think there is an amount of strength in it which will appeal to an English audience. All the parts are good : I really don't believe there is a single weak character in it. I shall myself play the young husband who contemplates poisoning his wife. But please don't imagine that I am in any way going to 'star' in my new home. I have not taken the Avenue in order that I may act better parts than I have been accustomed to. On the contrary, I believe in a good *ensemble*, and I would always rather pin my faith to a piece with a number of equally prominent characters in it than appear in a one-part play. As regards my opening programme, 'Dr. Bill' is a light farcical comedy, and 'Fool's Hate'—which is by no means a mere 'curtain-raiser'—a delicate little dramatic sketch, period 1685."

THE LYCEUM AND THE ADELPHI.

"What did you make your first London appearance in, Mr. Alexander?"—"Caleb Deecie, in 'The Two Roses,' was the commencement of both my London and my Lyceum experiences. I was subsequently with Mr. Hare and the Kendals, at the St. James's, for a few months, and I played Claude Glynne in 'The Parvenu,' at the Court ; but, with the exception of these two engagements, I never left the Lyceum till last autumn. Then, as there was no part for me in 'The Dead Heart,' I went to the Adelphi to try my hand at robust heroes."

"I suppose you find a great difference between the two theatres ?"—"Oh, yes. At the Adelphi the audiences are more enthusiastic—no doubt because the plays are more directly sympathetic. There is nothing obscure and profound about the Adelphi dramas. They are always absolutely superficial and straightforward, and they require no kind of mental analysis. But this is not so, as a rule, in the case of the Lyceum productions. A person who is going to see 'Macbeth' or 'Hamlet' there will probably read it beforehand ; then he will witness the play more in a spirit of sober contemplation than pure enjoyment ; and finally he will go home and think about it. Shakspeare and the poetical drama generally cannot possibly excite the same amount of visible and audible enthusiasm as a modern Adelphi piece. Then, of course, the enormous size of the pit at the Adelphi makes a difference. It is quite a mistake though to imagine that shouting is necessary in a play like 'London Day by Day.' You can touch your audience just as well by quiet effects—as, for instance, in the scene between Miss Rorke and myself just before the murder. This always goes well, though there is nothing loud and forcible in it. No ! Believe me, the Adelphi hero need not be always throwing his voice at the head of the topmost inmate of the gallery."

"PARTS I HAVE PLAYED."

"And what parts do you prefer playing ?"—"Poetical ones, certainly. I have, however, only acted one character which I did not like—that was in 'Young Folk's Ways' at the St. James's. Some characters, you know, are very difficult—even though apparently short and unimportant—for young actors to do justice to. Look at Paris in 'Romeo and Juliet'—a hard, and thankless rôle. The man who wants to play this part well must be able both to fight and to die. You have no idea how much practice is required before one can die well on the stage. The novice usually goes down in a heap with his legs flying in the air in the most comical manner possible. To sink to the ground, as a wounded man would naturally do, requires an infinity of study, I can assure you. By the way, talking of the Adelphi, there is one respect in which I should think that house differs from all other theatres, and that is in the spaciousness of its dressing-rooms. My apartment there is almost too large—fancy being able to say that of a theatrical dressing-room ! You see, the Gattis bought a house in Maiden-lane and tacked it on to the old premises ; that is the secret of the ample accommodation which they provide for their company."

A DIFFICULT DRAMATIC "READING."

"And have you ever met with any awkward contretemps in the course of your dramatic career ?"—"Nothing very serious. I think my most trying experience was when I had to read the part of 'Faust' in consequence of Conway's illness. A message came down from the theatre at half-past six to say that I had got to do it. I knew nothing of the lines or business, and I have never been able to realize how I managed to scramble through. Imagine old Faust in his dark study struggling with a prompt copy which was all covered with cuts and interlineations—

Here sit I this dawning Easter morn—

the recollection of it really makes me shudder now. In the last act things were a little better, for Faust had only to ejaculate, 'Margaret ! Margaret !' at intervals. So Miss Terry made me throw the book aside, and whenever there was a pause I shouted in anguish, 'Margaret ! Margaret !' Ah, that was an evening of a lifetime ! One would not care to go through such horrors for some men, but it is different with Mr. Irving. He is a prince among managers, and I cannot see what better master an actor could have. Personally speaking, I should find it difficult to say how much I owe him, and how grateful I am to him for the opportunities he has afforded me. If I am not satisfied with the results of my Avenue enterprise, I shall probably go back to the Lyceum in September ; but whether I do or not, I shall always entertain feelings of the greatest affection both for Mr. Irving and Miss Terry."

SOME MEMENTOES.

Then we go upstairs, and Mr. Alexander turns over for my delectation a number of scrap-books in which he keeps his various records and literary relics. "Here," he remarks, "is the programme of the most enthusiastically-received performance I ever acted in. It took place at the West Point Military Academy, near New York. We did 'The Merchant of Venice' there, and I shall never forget the noise the budding soldiers made. Here again is a poem which was sent me anonymously by some one in America. I don't keep it because of its fulsome flattery, but because of the concentrated comicality of the last stanza :—

Is there a man on this wide earth
That can with him compare?
Go search, ye little whispering winds,
Then come and tell me where!

But I must be off to the theatre. Good-bye !"

A PLUM FOR THE WATER COMPANIES.

As if the London water companies did not enjoy ample advantages under their own Acts, a measure passed last session for quite a different purpose is now being interpreted for their benefit. We refer to the Advertising Stations Rating Act, 1889, which came into force last September. Mr. William Harnett Bland, assessment surveyor, 62, Ludgate-hill, writes a long letter to us on the subject, from which we make the following extracts :—

As its title clearly implies, the Act was passed for the purpose of rating advertising stations ; it is now being applied by several metropolitan parishes as if specially designed to benefit the metropolitan water companies and the Inland Revenue Department. The most remarkable part of the business is the fact that the water companies never asked for the big plum now being thrust down their capacious maw ; they are coming in, apparently, for a thumping legacy altogether unsolicited and unexpected.

The facts are these. When the Advertising Stations Rating Act came into force, in Michaelmas last, the overseers of the metropolis were a little puzzled to know how to treat the 'little stranger." In some parishes the officials resolved (as I think, wisely, considering the approaching decease of the present valuation list) to stay their hands until the quinquennial valuation, which takes place this year. In other parishes immediate action was taken, and a rough-and-ready application of the Act decided upon. The officials, as directed, forthwith assessed the advertising stations ; and had they stopped here, no one would have complained. But they did more. Interpreting the Act in their own way, they united the assessment of the advertising station with that of the premises to which it is attached, thereby making one assessment of two distinctly classed properties. The effect of this act of parochial matrimony is that, whereas in its state of single blessedness the advertising station is liable to local rates, in its united state it is liable not only to local rates but also to inhabited house duty and water rates. In other words, a wall used for displaying advertisements is classed as a house and is charged as if it used water for domestic purposes.

In discussing the matter with clerks of assessment committees, I am often told that the law is so clear as to render any other interpretation of the Act than the one adopted by them out of the question—that one assessment, and one assessment only, of the two properties was intended by Parliament, and that this intention is clearly expressed in the wording of the Act. Now, with respect to the intentions of Parliament, I would venture respectfully to submit that recent legislation in no way favours the assumption that the intentions of Parliament are favourable to a further increase of the "unearned increment" of water companies. And as regards the working of the Act, I fail to see in it either the intention of Parliament or any absolute direction to make one assessment of two distinct properties. The words relied upon by the officials occur in the 4th section of the Act, and are as follows : "The gross and rateable value of the hereditaments shall be so estimated as to include the increased value"—words which compel them, the officials contend, to include the two properties in one assessment. My contention is that the Act of Parliament may be complied with by keeping the assessments distinct ; in other words, that the direction to include does not necessarily mean to amalgamate, to fuse, to make one.

The authorities, it seems to me, are going out of their way to bring trouble upon themselves ; for this amalgamation of two wholly distinct properties for rating purposes cannot fail to prove as inconvenient to the authorities as it will be oppressive to the persons rated. Seeing, then, that the local authorities as well as the persons rated will be injuriously affected by uniting together for rating purposes "this house and this advertisement station," and that the water companies and the Inland Revenue will be mainly benefited by the proposed union, I trust, ere things have gone too far, that a determined effort will be made to forbid the banns.

I may mention that the Assessment Committees of Camberwell and the Strand Union and the overseers of Lambeth very properly make the advertising station a separate assessment. When Mr. Goschen succeeded in passing the Valuation (Metropolis) Bill in 1869, he expressed a hope that uniformity of rating would be carried out. We are now about as far as we can be from this much-wanted uniformity of rating.

Appeals against assessment under the provisions of this Act were heard by the Assessment Committee of the City of London this week. The point was raised in an appeal conducted on behalf of Messrs. De Grave, Short, and Co., 59, St. Martin's-le-Grand, by Mr. W. H. Bland. After a somewhat prolonged consideration the committee decided to rate the station separately. The effect of this decision is that the advertising wall will not be chargeable with water rates, inhabited house duty, &c., which it would have been if joined to the house for rating purposes.

The Ladies' Corner.

LAUNDRY-WORK AS AN OCCUPATION FOR LADIES.

"Your very interesting article on the 'Lady Guides' has set me wondering more than ever" (writes "A Lady Laundress") "that among all the new occupations for women obliged to earn their living, so very few are taking up the higher branches of laundry-work as a profession. The demand for trained ladies as superintendents and as sorters and packers in small laundries is daily increasing, and there is literally no supply. I know this from practical experience by the letters I am constantly receiving on the subject from all parts of England. Much less capital is required to open a small laundry than to begin almost anything else—as 25 st-end millinery establishment, for instance—and the returns are much quicker and more certain. Anxieties and very great worries there are, of course, as there must be in any work worth doing, either for men or women ; but the life is thoroughly healthy, mentally and physically. Class prejudices probably will for a time stand in the way, but any lady having the courage of her opinions, who boldly enters the field as an educated laundress, and determines to be a success, will find, as I do, that she is welcomed as much as ever, probably more, by her friends, whether in Portland-place or elsewhere."

NELLY BLY.

Here is a rough sketch of Nelly Bly, the famous young lady who has just cut out Jules Verne's hero, who only did the trip in eighty days, Nelly's record being seventy-two days and a few odd hours. This sketch is taken from the *New York World*, the paper which sent Miss Bly out. It represents her during her trip from Southampton to London. She only carried a tiny hand-bag, which held her wardrobe, whatever that might be. I am quite unable to guess, but if Miss Bly's example fires those ladies who generally carry those Saratoga trunks about with them for trip will not have been without its uses. Pink Elizabeth Corkran is Nelly's real name. She hails from the City of Natural Gas —Pittsburg. She left Pittsburg and went to New York, where she besieged editors for months without avail. One day she induced Mr. Joseph Pulitzer to give her five minutes, and that astute gentleman gave her that chance which she took at the flood and marched on to fortune. She went raving mad and got locked up in an asylum, and the "copy" which resulted from this feint made a tremendous hit.

"NELLY" AND HER HAND-BAG.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

"POEMS OF SAMUEL ROGERS." (Routledge and Sons.)
[A volume of the Pocket Library. Boards, Pp. 318, Price 1s.]

WEBB, SYDNEY, LL.B. "Socialism in England. (Swan Sonnenschein and Co.)
[Cloth, Pp. 134.]

Pall Mall Gazette "Extras."

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8th Half-Holiday ..... The FRENCH and SPANISH SCHOOLS.

9th Half-Holiday ..... The BRITISH OLD MASTERS.

10th and 11th Half-Holidays... The LATER BRITISH PAINTERS.

12th Half-Holiday ..... The ENGLISH SCHOOL of LANDSCAPE.

List of Illustrations.

BAROCCIO : "Our Lady of the Cat."
BELLINI, GIOV. : The Doge Leonardo Loredano.
BUTICELLI : Virgin and Child, &c.
CONSTABLE : Flatford Mill.
CORREGGIO : "Ecce Homo !"
" Mercury, Venus, and Cupid.
ETTY : The Bather.
EYCK, JAN VAN : Jan Arnolfini and his Wife.
FRANCESCA, PIERO DELLA : Choir of Angels.
FRANCIA : St. John.
GAINSBOROUGH : Mrs. Siddons.
GREUZE : Head of a Girl.
" Head of a Girl.
HALS, FRANS : Portrait of a Man.
HOGARTH : His own Portrait.
HOOGHE, P. DE : Court of a Dutch House.
LANDSEER, SIR E. : "Dignity and Impudence."
" "A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society."
LIONARDO DA VINCI : "Our Lady of the Rocks."
LESLIE, C. R. : Uncle Toby and Widow Wadman.
MANTEGNA, A. : Virgin and Child, &c.
MARINUS VAN ROMERSWAEL : Two Usurers.
MICHAEL ANGELO : Two Angels.
MORONI : Portrait of a Tailor.
PERUGINO : The Virgin Adoring.
RAPHAEL : The "Ansidei Madonna.
" "The "Garvagh Madonna.
" St. Catherine of Alexandria.
REMBRANDT : Portrait of an Old Lady.
REYNOLDS, SIR J. : Heads of Angels.
" Dr. Johnson.
" Portraits of Two Gentlemen.
ROMNEY : Lady Hamilton as a Bacchante.
ROSSETTI : "Ecce Ancilla Domini."
RUBENS : The "Chapeau de Paille."
SANTO, ANDREA DEL : His own Portrait.
TITIAN : The Rape of Ganymede.
" Venus and Adonis.
TURNER : The Burial of Wilkie.
" The Oil *Téméraire*.
VELAZQUEZ : Philip IV. of Spain.
VERONESE, PAOLO : The Vision of St. Helena.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The DAILY NEWS says :—"The substantial pamphlet with this title which has been added to the long list of '*Pall Mall Gazette* Extras,' is one of the most practical and serviceable of the series. Numberless visitors to the National Gallery have felt the need of a cheap and handy catalogue, giving so much in the way of description or of critical comment as can be conveniently studied in the presence of the pictures. This purpose the pamphlet fulfils admirably, while its direction how to see the collection in twelve half-holidays will confer a valuable service on those who visit that precious collection not merely to wear themselves out with staring at paintings, but to carry away some knowledge of their qualities, their story, and their relation to the history of art."

The SPEAKER says :—"The latest *Pall Mall Gazette* 'Extra'—the fiftieth of those useful publications, by the way—forms a much needed popular guide to our national collection in Trafalgar-square. The general introduction is most suggestively divided into a dozen 'Half-holiday' chapters, and the explanatory catalogue which follows is a model of its kind. Short of Macmillan's larger handbook, we know of no work of the reach of a penny, nothing better than this little volume can perhaps be hoped for. The illustrations are typical and well executed. It is altogether a wonderful sixpenny-worth."

The DAILY GRAPHIC says :—"The National Gallery has received the attention of an other 'Guide.' The new-comer is a *Pall Mall Gazette* 'Extra,' altogether better printed, illustrated, and produced than any of its sister publications of the same price and size. Nothing better than this little volume can be had for the money. It is with an exhaustive catalogue and full index, it is the handiest of all handy guides to our magnificent collection in Trafalgar-square."

VANITY FAIR says :—"The book is carefully compiled and admirably illustrated. This is a capital sixpenny-worth."

PUNCH says :—"A useful little book. It is a perfect guide to the Gallery, contains a plan of the rooms, and a 'scheme' by which the casual visitor may see all the best pictures in twelve days. I have no hesitation in saying that the guide to which I am calling attention is far better than the official catalogue."

The STAR says :—"I have just received from the *Pall Mall Gazette* Office a sixpenny 'Guide to the National Gallery,' which is a really wonderful production. The illustrations and arrangement are alike excellent."

The GLASGOW EVENING TIMES says :—"It forms an excellent guide to the systematic inspection of the national art collection. It will be found useful also as an admirable record by those who are quite out of reach of the Gallery. The illustrations are numerous and well done."

The SCOTTISH LEADER says :—"The idea of a guide-book to the National Gallery on the plan of a series of half-holidays is a good one ; and it could not be better carried out than in a '*Pall Mall* Extra.' The 'Half-Holiday Guide' is written with knowledge and enthusiasm, and if the visitor who possesses it retires ignorant and unrefreshed from the National Gallery, he must be past any sort of artistic redemption."

The LITERARY WORLD says :—"This useful handbook plans out a systematic inspection of the treasures of the National Gallery during twelve half-holidays. The illustrations for the most part are well done, and undoubtedly add to the interest of the book."

The NOTTINGHAM EXPRESS says :—"An excellent work of permanent value on the National Gallery. It comprises an admirable plan for systematic and historical study of the art treasures of that institution in twelve half-holidays."

The BELFAST MORNING NEWS says :—"It is a most effective and artistic publication, is a marvel of cheapness, and even to the still larger constituency to whom the opportunities for such "Half-Holidays" are denied must prove a volume of invaluable worth. Almost thirteen hundred paintings come under notice, and in many cases the details given will form a liberal education in art. The illustrations, which number close on fifty, are executed with all the skill and artistic finish with which those who have seen previous Art Guides from the *Pall Mall* Office are perfectly familiar."

The WESTERN MORNING NEWS says :—"Most practicable and serviceable. It is a handy guide which should be in the hands of every one who visits this priceless collection of works of art. To facilitate study the work has been mapped out into twelve half-holidays, a highly convenient arrangement for the student. The guide will enable visitors to gather and carry away some valuable and highly instructive and interesting ideas of our great national collection."

The BRISTOL EVENING NEWS says :—"An excellent sixpennyworth as this 'Pictures of the Year' numbers, published in the summer, and would be as invaluable to the 'country cousin,' who wished to 'do' the National Gallery in one afternoon, as to the more leisurely visitor who can afford the twelve half-holidays provided for by the compiler of the 'guide book.'"

The DUBLIN EVENING TELEGRAPH says :—"This work is for the people—comprehensive, instructive, neat, and cheap. What an improvement if all the dear official catalogues would be modelled on the *Pall Mall* Guide."

The HALIFAX COURIER says :—"It contains a large amount of information about the building and the pictures, their authors, styles, excellences, history, &c., and there are about forty illustrations, of course reproductions of the famous paintings in the gallery. As a guide for half-holiday visitors, and it certainly well done."

The MANCHESTER CITY NEWS says :—"Of the many interesting Sixpenny Extras which the *Pall Mall Gazette* has issued, none exceeds in attraction the one which they have published entitled 'Half-Holidays at the National Gallery.' It contains a most interesting guide-book to that collection of great pictures. The National Gallery guide-books have been a disgrace both to the Gallery trustees and to the nation. The *Pall Mall Gazette's* 'Extra' supplies a long felt want. The forty-two reproductions of pictures with which the book is embellished cannot be too highly commended for the delicacy and beauty of their execution."

The MANCHESTER CITY NEWS says :—"Nothing quite so good in every way as this guide to the National Gallery has hitherto been published. In addition to a complete list of the pictures, each accompanied by a descriptive note, it shows how the whole collection can be profitably and pleasantly examined in twelve visits. There are forty-two illustrations, all excellent."

The BLACKBURN EVENING EXPRESS says :—"The blocks seem to be by a new and delicate process, but they come up wonderfully well, and so hazy and shadowy a picture as 'The Fighting *Téméraire*,' is as fine as the printers would say, clearly brought up, every small detail being faithfully reproduced. Country cousins visiting London with a view to seeing the sights will find this hand-book wonderfully useful."

ENGLAND says :—"I have received a copy of a catalogue of the National Gallery, beautifully illustrated, price sixpence, which is published as a *Pall Mall Gazette* Extra. As a handbook it is invaluable. Politically I hate the *Pall Mall*; but I am not so bigoted as not to recognise the public character of this catalogue."

The NEWCASTLE DAILY LEADER says :—"Some of the masterpieces are reproduced in miniature, very often with great effect. The arrangement is simple, the pictures following each other in the order of their official number. With this guide to be had for 6*d.*, no visitor need go the nation's storehouse of art with his fingers in his mouth."

The METHODIST RECORDER says :—"The proprietors of the *Pall Mall Gazette* have done well to publish at this time another of their wonderful sixpenny 'Extras,' containing a popular account of the Gallery and its contents. The notes are brief, and not above the heads of those for whom the publication is intended—our average citizens and country cousins."

"PALL MALL GAZETTE" OFFICE, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, London, W.C.

NOTICES.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of twopence per week, or 9s. 9d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for the Continent, United States, Canada, and Egypt 6s. per quarter; for the Cape Colonies, Transvaal, Australia, New Zealand, West Indies, and South America 6s. 6d. per quarter; for India and China 7s. 7d. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

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Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.

DRURY LANE.—THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—TWICE DAILY at 1.30 and 7.30, ADVENTURES IN ASTRIA. Characters by Phelps, Jack, and the Beanstalk, to be placed on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. Augustus Harris in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself or herself. Messrs. Le Thiere, Wyatt, Griffith, Brantby Cathcart, Jim, Leopold Brothers, Vokes, Pounds, Conquest, and Campbell; Misses Vernon, Fanchea, Hewitt, Jones, and Durrant. Box-office open from 10 a.m. all day.

COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, FREEMAN THOMAS.—GRAND CIRCUS, under the direction of Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS and Mr. FREEMAN THOMAS.—The Famed Trained Lion on Horseback (the great sensation of Paris), with the most Marvellous Mastiff ever seen, Wonderful Siberian Bears, 20 Clowns, 100 Performing Horses and Ponies, Gun-Gun and his Wonderful Dogs, Beasley, Jack Lee, Lauri, Hampton Rivers, Miss Lee, Miss Peters (Horizontal-bar Performer), Sylvester (Regional Jockey Rider). SATURDAY, Febuld, Grand Saturday Specials, ZU ZU AND THE 20 CLOWNS. TWICE DAILY, at 2.30 and 7.0. Doors open at 1.30 for Morning Performances. Prices from 6d. to £2 6s. Box-office open daily 10 to 5.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS SUNDAY, at 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled, THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 8 p.m. JOURNAL DE L'ORCHESTRE, price 1d. Doors open at 8. Box-office open from 9 a.m. till 11 p.m.

LYRIC THEATRE, SHAFTESBURY-AVENUE, PICCADILLY-CIRCUS.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, HENRY L. LESLIE.—EVERY EVENING, at 8, a new Comedy Opera in Three Acts, entitled, MR. HEX HUSSAKS, by H. P. STEPHENS and EDWARD SOLOMON. Preceded at 7.30 by WARRANTED BURGLAR AND THIEF. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M. Seats can be booked three months in advance. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Summer and Winter Garden, Grand Covered Promenade (heated) of nearly three acres. Open at 12, close at 11.30 p.m. Admission 1s., children 6d. Two grand Variety Performances on Grand Central Stage (free) daily at 3 and 8. Unique, Laughable, and Refined Musical Sporting and Humorous Entertainment. More than 1,000 Performers. Specialty of Animal Training by Sam Lockhart's six Performing Elephants, Jack, Jenny, and four others, which parade their heads from Promenade, Ring, and Platform Stages. Open-air Circus Performances. Rest for fat and paradise of supper, and go through a variety of other unprecedented feats, causing roars of laughter.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Thought Reading Extraordinary.—Dr. ONOFROFF, the remarkable Psychologist, will continue holding reception to-day in the Theatre about 4 and 8. Phenomenal, Unique, and Unprecedented.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—STANLEY SHOW of CYCLES OPEN TO-DAY. SATURDAY, till 10 P.M. No extra charge. LAST DAYS. This Show bears the record both in size and novelty. Two Performances of GRAND PANTOMIME, ALADDIN, to-day, at 3 and 7.30. Seats 1s. to 5s. Admission to Palace 1s., children half-price.

PANORAMA of WATERLOO, Ashley-place (behind the Army and Navy Stores, Westminster). BATTLE of WATERLOO.—GRAND PANORAMA painted by CARL F. FLEISCHER. The PANORAMA is NOW OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Entrance 1s.; except on Wednesdays between 10 and 6, when the charge is 2s. AN EXHIBITION of RELICS, under the Patronage of his Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, is open in connection with the Panorama.

MADAME TUSSAUD AND SONS EXHIBITION.—Music all day from 12 to 10 P.M. Recitals by Mr. Mull on the New Organ from 12 to 2, and 6 to 7.30 P.M. Spanish Juvenile Society Band and Mountain Singers, in National Costumes, to play before her Majesty the QUEEN at Windsor, on Monday, Instruments, Harp, and Banjo. The Grand Orchestra, conducted by Mr. HENRY TINNEY, from 6 to 8 and 7.30 to 10. Open from 10 till 10. Admission 1s.; children under twelve, 6d.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PANORAMA OF THE GREAT FALLS, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, Stereoscopic Views of all America, Niagara Improved Sweetmeat Stores, Cheap Luncheons and Teas. Fogs defeated. Electric Light. Building entirely remodelled. Admission 1s. Tickets at libraries and branch Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

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BBBB    A     RRRR   NN  N  U  U  M  M   ''  SS
B   B  A A    R   R  N N N  U  U  MM MM  ''  S
BBBB  AAAAA   RRRR   N  NN  U  U  M MM M  ''   SS
B   B A   A   R  R   N   N  U  U  M  M  M
BBBB  A   A   R   R  N   N   UU   M  M  M  SSS
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LAST WEEK BUT ONE at OLYMPIA, London. Only 13 Days more in which to see BARNUM'S Greatest Show on Earth and Stand.

IMRE KIRALFY'S "NERO" before their return to America. Each of the remaining performances will be made memorable by the Grandest Programme that nineteen centuries have been able to produce.

DON'T DECEIVE YOURSELF with the belief that BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH is a permanent institution, or which may never be in the United Kingdom, for it positively will not. Saturday, Feb. 15, will be its last day, and after then you may never have a chance to see it.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS from EVERYWHERE until Feb. 15, and then "Good bye, see BARNUM and "NERO" no more.

DAILY AFTERNOON and NIGHT EXHIBITIONS. Doors open 12.0 noon and 6.0 P.M. Performances begin at 2.0 and 8.0 P.M., and conclude at 6.30 and 10.30 p.m. Prices: Amphitheatre 1s., balcony 2s., and 3s., according to position; upper circle 2s., 3s., and 4s.; area circle, 3s.; stalls, 5s., 7s., and 10s. 6d. Children under ten years of age admitted when accompanied upon given, without extra charge of any kind, which the holder can occupy and leave at any and every performance, without danger of any one else occupying it. Only as many tickets sold as there are seats. No booking rooms. By booking in advance admission and a reserved seat absolutely secured. No booking fee charged at Olympia or 28, Piccadilly. All except 1s., 2s., and 3s. 6d. seats booked one week in advance by letter or telegram. Address, As both Afternoon and Night Exhibitions children between four and ten years will be admitted to all seats of the house at half-price, except in 1s., 2s., and 2s. 6d. seats.

BARNUM and BAILEY will LEASE OLYMPIA, completely fitted for immediate exhibition purposes, for their unexpired term, to wit, from Feb. 24 to April 12 next.

THE PICTURES AT WOBURN ABBEY.

Mr. George Scharf, C.B., keeper of the National Portrait Gallery, has just completed his important descriptive and historical catalogue of the collection of pictures at Woburn Abbey the property of the Duke of Bedford. Among the family portraits there is Holbein's bust portrait of John Russell, first Earl of Bedford, who died in 1555. Perhaps one of the finest full-length portraits in the Duke's collection is of Marguerite de Lorraine, Duchess of Orleans, born in 1615. She was sister to Charles, third Duke of Lorraine, and married in 1632 a third son of Henry IV. and brother of Louis XIII. Of Francis Russell, fifth Duke of Bedford, the collection contains a canvas by J. Hoppner, R.A.

FIFTY YEARS A CLERGYMAN.

A meeting was held last evening at the South Kensington Presbyterian Church for the purpose of present ng an illuminated address and 300 guineas to the Rev. Verner M. White, LL.D., on his retirement from the pastorate of the congregation and from the active duties of the ministry, after a service of fifty years. The chair was occupied by Sir C. E. Lewis, M.P.

MR. BRADLAUGH.

Mr. Bradlaugh, who is still weak, but has greatly improved in health by his recent visit to India, will, at the opening of Parliament, ask for leave to introduce two bills—one for the enlargement and partial election of the Indian Councils, and the other for the amendment of certain points of practice in the criminal law.

THE LATE MRS. BARRETT-BROWNING MEMORIAL.

For the Barrett-Browning memorial clock tower about to be erected at Ledbury, Mr. Charles W. Stephens, The Cross, Ledbury, the honorary secretary of the Memorial Committee, writes that subscriptions to the amount of £300 will probably be raised in the locality, or about twice that sum being required. Appeals are made to the admirers of Mrs. Barrett-Browning to join in the tribute to her memory.

AN ENGLISH BIBLE TO M. CARNOT.

Mr. W. Hugh Spottiswoode, a member of the well-known firm of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, of London, has presented M. Carnot with one of Queen's printers "Text in Bible," now in use in Westminster Abbey and in most of the English cathedrals. The volume is bound in the finest Turkey Levant, with cushioned boards, the edges being red under gold. A panel of leather in the inside of the cover is stamped with an inscription in French, setting forth that the Bible had been presented to M. Carnot by the firm as a token of respect and a souvenir of the Universal Exhibition. The volume is enclosed in a handsome silk-lined case with lock and key. In accepting the gift, the President expressed himself much pleased with the artistic beauty of the printing and binding, and said that he would hand the Bible over to the care of the National Library. Mr. Spottiswoode was accompanied by Mr. Heinrich, the manager of the London publishing house.

To the Wigan Free Library has just been added a copy of a rare and interesting musical volume. "Social Harmony," consisting of a collection of songs and catches—in two, three, four, and five parts—from the works of the most eminent masters, to which are added several choice songs on Masonry by Thomas Hale, of Barnhall, Cheshire, appeared in 1763.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE BANK FAILURES IN AMERICA.

The New York correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—The Equitable Bank suspended yesterday, being unable to pay cheques to Mr. Chasen's orders for 150,000 dollars, which were in part payment for securities sold, as is claimed, on account of the Sixth National Bank. These cheques were "certified," that is, stamped as good, by the cashier of the Equitable. This is a criminal offence, and warrants have been issued for the arrest of the drawer of the cheques, and of the pseudo-purchaser of the securities, Mr. James A. Simmons.

The only prisoner yet is Mr. G. H. Fel, upon Mr. Hepburn's affidavit charging him with the embezzlement of 432,480 dols., being the balance of the securities of the Sixth National Bank unaccounted for. The probability of any of the three banks resuming business diminishes as the examination proceeds. Several minor irregularities involved in the greater frauds complicate and aggravate the situation.

Mr. Chasen asserts that Mr. Leland knew he was to be paid in part from the assets of the Sixth National Bank. Mr. Leland declares that he only received the price he has repeatedly asked from other inquirers, and no more than a fair estimate of the warranted value. He further declares that he was himself totally deceived regarding the character of the purchasers who paid him cheques in full the day before he surrendered the assets. The Clearing House is considering the propriety of forbidding any member to clear for another bank that is not a member.

A Daliel's dispatch says:—President Chasen, of the Sixth National Bank, has been arrested.

Among the losers by the failure of the Equitable National Bank are several, members of the dramatic profession. Mr. Richard Mansfield loses 3,000 dols. Mr. Davey, of Adonis fame, a similar sum; and several of the cast of the Gondoliers Company are also victims.

CANADA AND OUR COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

The Imperial Federation League of Canada has adopted resolutions urging the rescinding of the commercial treaties between England, Germany, and Belgium which prohibit Great Britain from discriminating in favour of colonial products by means of customs duties.—*Daliel.*

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH IN NEW YORK.

Professor Goldwin Smith lectured at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, last night before a large audience. His subject was "Canada and the United States," and the substance of his discourse was that Canada would eventually be annexed by the States.—*Daliel.*

DEATH OF MR. J. G. McMINNIES EX M.P.

Mr. John Gordon McMinnies, formerly member for Warrington, died early this morning at Warrington. He was connected with the cotton industry at Preston and Warrington. He defeated Sir Gilbert Greenall in the election of 1880.

FATAL FIRE AT FOLKESTONE.

A fire broke out in a shop occupied by Mr. Hardinz, grocer, Denmark-street, Folkestone, at midnight. A boy named Smith, aged fourteen years, was burnt to death, and another was in jured.

HENRY GEORGE'S SINGLE-TAX COLONY.

Henry George has founded a single-tax community in the wilds of Sullivan county (New York). This commonwealth owns 1,140 acres, with a good fishing retreat for city men, and numbers 300 members.—*Daliel.*

SUNDAY OPENING OF AMERICAN FREE LIBRARIES.

The Boston public libraries are to be opened on Sundays.—*Daliel.*

THE BRAZILIAN MINISTRY.

A Reuter's telegram from Rio says:—Senhor Demetrio Ribeiro, the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, has resigned. He will probably be replaced by Senhor Francisco Glycerio.

THE FREEDOM OF EDINBURGH FOR STANLEY.

A proposal has been made and received with general favour by Edinburgh magistrates and council to confer the freedom of the City on Mr. H. M. Stanley when he comes to the Scottish capital. The matter will come before the council on Tues lay.

SWITZERLAND AND THE JURA SIMPLON RAILWAY.

The Swiss Federal Council has requested the Government of the Canton of Berne to appoint delegates to negotiate in the matter of the purchase by the Federal Government of 35,000 preference shares of the Jura Simplon Railway which are at present held by the Canton.—*Reuter.*

MR. PARNELL TO THE IRISH AMERICANS.

A telegram has been received from Mr. Parnell by the president of the National League Conference at present sitting at Detroit, in which the Irish leader expresses his disapproval of a meeting of a League Convention at the present moment in view of the pending general elections in Great Britain. He also asks for further assistance in carrying on the contest for Home Rule. Mr. O'Neill Daly, the treasurer of the league, has responded by despatching to Mr. Parnell the sum of two thousand pounds.—*Reuter.*

THE CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The sixteenth game in the match for the chess championship was on Havana telegram to Reuter says) adjourned at the fiftieth move.

ANOTHER MISSING STEAMER.

No further tidings have been received of the missing steamship *McGarel*, which is now a fortnight overdue. She left Belize for London on January 8. On the 17th telegraphic information was received from Bremen that on the arrival there of the German steamship *Ems*, the capt in reported that a few days previously he passed the missing steamer driving in mid ocean, but the captain declined assistance. It would appear that the damage first sustained was not serious, but if she was overtaken by the recent gales before it was repaired her destruction would be certain. She carried a crew of eighteen men.

MR. GLADSTONE AND LORD HARTINGTON.

Lord Hartington's journey to Egypt is postponed till the weather improves, or until he himself is stronger. The Prince of Wales, Mr. Gladstone (before he left for Oxford), Sir Henry James, and Sir William Harcourt called on him yesterday.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VISIT TO OXFORD.

Mr. Gladstone has left for All Souls' College, Oxford. He was met at the railway station by Sir William Anson, Warden of the College. The right hon. gentleman's visit will extend over ten days, and is intended to be strictly private, although an effort is being made to induce him to take part in a non-political debate at the Union Society, of which he was president as far back as 1828.

MAJOR SERPA PINTO.

According to the *Daily News* correspondent at Lisbon, Major Serpa Pinto is at Delagoa Bay, in good health, and is reported to be adverse to going to West Africa, and to prefer resigning his commission and coming home to play the part of a political man. The news has given a fresh fillip to his popularity.

A TELEGRAPH COMPANY SOLD UP.

The New York correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company reports that a Stock Exchange quotation service which had been carried on by a rival gold company in that city, called the Commercial Telegram Company has collapsed, and the instruments were recently sold by order of the sheriff to satisfy a judgment obtained by a debtor against the company had long been carried on at a loss, and it had complicated its affairs by litigation with the Stock Exchange and with the Western Union.

Lord Justice Bowen, who is suffering from pneumonia, following an attack of influenza, was rather better last evening.

Lord Spencer, who was too unwell to come to town for the Gladstone wedding, has gone to Brighton, hoping to benefit by the change of air.

Sir Algernon Borthwick has taken the Château de la Turbie, between Nice and Monaco, for the season. Sir Algernon will return to town for his parliamentary duties; but Lady Borthwick and the rest of the family (*Family Fair* says) will remain in the south for the season.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS' BILL.

A FIGHT FOR THE FRANCHISE.

The deputation which, headed by Dr. Danford Thomas, the coroner, waited this week on Lord Dunraven to induce him to introduce into the House of Lords a Bill amending the constitution of the Royal College of Surgeons of England was a purely private and preliminary one. Nevertheless a chief was present takin' notes. Lord R. Churchill undertook to introduce the bill into the House of Commons this session, but came to the conclusion that it would be better policy to first introduce the measure into the Lords; so he suggested that the promoters should negotiate with Lord Dunraven. If this mentor of Lord Randolph's decides to adopt the bill, a formal and representative deputation will wait upon his lordship and upon other persons of importance. The fight is for the franchise. The Royal College of Surgeons was originally a guild embracing the barbers as well as surgeons. Then in 1767 an attempt was made to get a bill passed reconstructing the old corporation as a college, but some members feared that they would be deprived of their old rights, and Lord Thurlow got the bill rejected. The King was shortly a terwards induced, however, to grant a Royal Charter. The autocratic government became very distasteful to the members, and in 1843 "by-laws" were invented, it being ordered that the governing body should thereafter be elected by and from the Fellows alone. In the course of time this, too, has become distasteful to the ma ority of the members, who want to have a voice in the management of their own affairs and their own money. The draft bill provides that no member of the College shall be disqualified from being an office-holder by his not being a Fellow, and that the presidency, vice-presidency, and council of the college shall be elected by all members of the college, of not less than ten years' standing (this is a compromise to the present powers that be); members shall be entitled freely to meet together within the college to discuss matters, and any resolution passed at any such meeting by a two-thirds ma ority of members voting concerning the by-laws or the franchise as well as college, shall be binding on the Council (the *raison d'être* of this is the unsuccessful attempt to hold a meeting at the college last year when forty policemen barricade the doors against the members); section 17 of the bye-laws of the college, and all action taken or to be taken thereunder is hereby declared to be invalid; (this section provides that any member putting a resolution at any meeting without the previous consent of the president is deemed guilty of misconduct, and legal litigation is now *sub judice* on this point); and that on the Council not less than six places shall be filled by members of twenty years' standing who are not Fellows.

With a popular franchise and a representative coun il, the promoters urge they will be able to initiate various reforms, uni ying the profession by having all medical men enter by one portal as in the in corporated Law Society, and more successfully to fight quacks of all sorts and conditions. In the days gone by members were only allowed to enter the college by the back door. A worthy, objecting to this, smashed the front door open. He was fined, but ever since members have entered through the front door. A bill is necessary to alter the constitution of the college, which can be amended, but not radically altered; and the promoters are exceedingly sanguine as to the result of their efforts.

CLERICAL READING OF THE "FINANCIAL ALMANAC."

The startling alteration which has taken place in the attitude of Christian ministers towards Socialism was strikingly revealed at the first meeting of the Fraternal Association of Primitive Methodist Ministers Resident in London. The subject for discussion was "The Progress of Anti-Christian Socialism among the Working Classes in London of late years;" and the first speaker, the Rev. P. S. Blair, expressed regret that his experience in the East-end had led him to the conclusion that during the last six years there had been a great development of antipathy towards the Churches. This feeling, he thought, had been fostered by the custom working men had adopted of meeting to discuss social questions on Sunday. He was answered by the Rev. Thomas Guttery, who expressed the opinion of the meeting when he said that it would be a good thing if labouring men met oftener to discuss the political questions which more particularly concerned them. He accounted for their lack of interest in Christianity, by the want of sympathy shown to them in their labour troubles by clergymen of all denominations; and he thought that were the clergy to read the "Financial Almanac," make themselves acquainted with the state of the Land Laws, and read in the papers how the result of labour was appropriated by those who had no right to it, sympathy would be aroused, which would materially help to decrease the opposition so much deplored. No church could afford to ignore the great questions of political and social economy.

LONDON METHODISM.

Yesterday was an exceptionally busy one in connection with London Methodism. The Foreign Missionary, Finance, and General Purposes Committee met at an early hour at the Centenary Hall and considered an important notice of motion by Dr. Rigg, as well as the appointment to the Transvaal. At noon the President of the Conference met the sub-committee with reference to the proposals for the improvement of the London ministerial training, when, over two hours' conversation, a resolution proposed by the Rev. Dr. E. E. Jenkins was accepted, defining the objects of the meeting and se uring the appointment of a sub-committee, selected from the three London districts, to arrange a programme on broader lines than has hitherto been accepted, yet at the same time conforming with the directions of the Conference with reference to ministers' meetings. The whole of the afternoon was occupied with the affairs of the London Wesleyan Mission, which exhibits remarkable growth. The financial statement showed the overdraft to exceed £5,000, but this will be considerably reduced at the annual meeting, which is to be held at Exeter Hall early in March.

THE PADDINGTON WOMEN'S LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

At the last meeting of the Paddington Women's Liberal Association Miss Balgarnie delivered a lecture on "The Non-Enfranchisement of Women considered as a stumbling-block to National Progress." Mr. Haldane, M.P., expressed his satisfaction that the subject of women's suffrages should be viewed, as Miss Balgarnie viewed it, from a national point of view. He reviewed the opinions in regard to women's suffrage in some men of the day, reckoning Lord Hartington, Sir Henry James, Mr. Chamberlain as "bitter antagonists," remarking that in hostility to this cause Lord Randolph Churchill had "never changed," acknowledging, but not very gratefully, Mr. Balfour's declared approval, and noting significantly, not hopefully, that "there once was a time" when Mr. Gladstone thought there were few things worth living for except the franchise for women." Among those present were Mrs. Charles Mallet, Lady Sandhurst, Miss Cobden, Mr. Corrie Grant, and Mrs. Charles.

DEAF MUTES PLAY RICHARD III.

At the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, in the Old Kent-road, there was given yesterday evening a theatrical performance at once unique and interesting. Dr. Elliot, the headmaster of the school, had written a compressed version of "Richard III.," which, under his direction, was performed by some of the children, in the presence of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and other friends of the institute. This strange and touching representation proved the efficacy of the "oral" system to be beyond question. The young performers spoke their lines with the greatest distinctness. At the conclus on of the play the latter said: "We trust that you have been able to understand us, and that you will excuse our imperfections, as God has not blessed us with the full benefit of hearing." Need the response of the audience—many of whom were moved to tears—be recorded?

At Mentone, Mr. Spurgeon's "rest" has (says the *Baptist*) been devoted to the work of preparing a commentary on St. Matthew's Gospel.

The enamel coat of arms, destroyed at the British Consulate at Lisbon, has just been replaced by a very gaudily-painted escutcheon.

There is to be a bazaar at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday week, in aid of the Orphanage and Benevolent Fund of the National Union of Teachers.

The petition for a Royal Commission in Salford now contains the names of quite five thousand persons and firms, and the canvass will be carried on for a few days longer.

Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Richards, late commander-in-chief on the Cape station, will be a passenger to Cape Town by the *Mexican* sailing from Southampton the first February.

Mr. Austen-Leigh has been appointed chief clerk in the committee office of the House of Commons in succession to Mr. Stone, who retired recently after forty-four years' service.

The Hamburg-American Mailboat Company and the North German Lloyd Company have addressed an identical communication to the Austrian Ministry relinquishing the concessions granted to them. In consequence of the continued attacks upon them in a section of the Austrian Press both companies have closed their offices in Vienna.

Sir John Gilbert, R.A., President of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-colours, proposes sending to the spring exhibition of that body a landscape with many figures, which he entitles "Autumn with its many-coloured dress." He may forward two pictures to the Academy, one of which, as yet unnamed, will represent a man in armour carrying a banner aloft, and mounted on a roan horse which rears high.

THE EFFECTS OF THE GREAT STRIKE.

THE DOCKERS' REPLY TO MR. NORWOOD.

A representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* waited upon Mr. Ben Tillett last night, to obtain from him an indication of how the dockers regarded Mr. Norwood's speech. The following is a summary of the conversation which took place:—

"Well, Mr. Tillett, what do you think of Mr. Norwood's latest?"—"What, indeed?" he replied, with warmth. "Why the speech abounds in misstatements and false figures. So far from the docks being beggared since the new arrangement, trade has been very brisk, and the dockers have received their 'tanner,' not at the expense of the companies, but from the pockets of the merchants and shippers. Do you think the docks have not recouped themselves? They have levied extra rates all round, and in covering the 10 per cent. increase have in many instances reaped a substantial profit."

"Will the extra wages cost £150,000 per annum, as Mr. Norwood states?"—"Certainly not; £150,000—the amount is preposterous! Suppose the dockers secure a large proportion of the 10 per cent. extra charge, which they do not, it means that the total annual wages to be taken by the dockers will reach some two million pounds. The thing is ridiculous on the face of it."

"Mr. Norwood states that the men are less reliable than before, is that true?"—"No, it is not true. The authorities at the docks state the reverse, and say that the *morale* of the men is far superior now; they work better and the dock companies get good value for their money. We found the men in a miserable, semi-starved state, in a worse condition than galley slaves, and we have set to self-respect into them, teaching them to unite and regard their work as a 'profession' to be held jealously. And now Mr. Norwood, seeing the solidity of the men, is anxious to reduce them to their former ab ject condition. He would if possible turn back the hands of the clock, and have his dockers as before. But the dockers are united; they have gained their points, and intend to stick to them."

"But Mr. Norwood will gain control, he says, at any cost?"—"Yes, but that is off at present. He refers to the daily strikes occurring to support his friends; but any difficulties now experienced result from the former slavery rather than from the new condition. They are the outcome of the death-struggles of that slavery."

Questioned as to Hay's wharf, Mr. Tillett reiterated his determination to continue the strike to that place, and advocated patience on the part of the men, and states that the Union hoped by Monday morning to issue their final decision in the matter. Deputations waited on Mr. Tillett last night, and were in each instance advised to refuse loading for Hay's wharf, and to "keep in their mess" until orders were received from headquarters.

THE DISPUTE AT HAY'S WHARF.—A MANIFESTO.

The Executives of the London Carmen's Union and the Dock Labourers' Union held a meeting last night to consider the position of affairs at Hay's Wharf. They have issued the following manifesto, in which they say:—"By the decision of the Executive Council of the Dock Labourers' Union our members are hereby instructed to refuse to load or unload vans for non-union carmen (country men and small owners excepted.) Further, by the decision of the Executive of the London Carmen's Trade Union, their members are also hereby instructed to refuse to work with any non-union men. Pull together, brothers, and success will speedily be ours." The two unions together have a membership of 55,000 men.

THE LABOUR PARTY'S DEMANDS

The arrangements by which the Labour party are to have their seats in Scotland will (writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*) be decided on a larger scale in England, and will in many cases save a division in the ranks of the Liberal party. The Labour party has, I believe, put forward a demand for forty seats in the next Parliament. This is a somewhat extravagant claim, and it will certainly not be granted in its integrity. I believe, however, that the Liberal leaders are not averse to an arrangement by which from twenty-five to thirty seats will be left to the Labour party at the dissolution. This may not altogether meet the views of extreme men like Mr. Cunninghame Graham, but it will meet the requirements generally of the Labour party. Of course, in agreeing to allow certain seats to be fought by Labour candidates, there is a condition that outside Labour question these men if elected will act with the Liberal party.

THE COMING CANDIDATE FOR ROSSENDALE.

Mr. S. Com.ton, hon. secretary of the Rossendale Liberal Council writes to the *Manchester Guardian*:—A paragraph which appeared in some of Wednesday's papers referring to the Liberal leaders and ex-Cabinet Ministers—"three names only being excluded"—from which, with the present revolt of Rossendale, seemed too preposterous to need contradict on; but since it is found to be so far authoritative as to lead newspapers of various political complexions to comment on it, and even to spot a man, or rather several men, for us it is thought well to give the statement an authoritative denial. The fact is the Liberal leaders have "allowed" us to make choice from the entire country. They could not do otherwise; much less could they "exclude" any "three names" from our consideration. But their influential assistance in negotiation is available when sought, as it would be for any other constituency. For the rest it must suffice to say that the Executive of the Rossendale Liberal Council is absolutely unanimous in its present choice; that when the time comes for bringing the name before the Council for its ratification, I believe that body will be as unanimous as its committee; and that, if Lord Hartington be a candidate for this constituency at the next election, I am satisfied he will be sufficiently well beaten.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE DISSENTIENTS.

Some attempt has been made to throw doubt on the statement that Sir Henry James will act for Lord Hartington during his absence in Egypt. The statement is within the knowledge of the correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, perfectly accurate; but I hear that the noble lord has requested his deputy to consult Mr. Chamberlain on all matters of importance. The Liberal Unionists do not anticipate that any difference or difficulty will arise.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS EX-VIZIER.

Turkey has lost a distinguished statesman by the death yesterday of Khereddin Pasha, who held the seals of office of Grand Vizier in the troubled period of the Russo-Turkish war. His life, says the correspondent of the *Standard*, was one of those romances only possible in the land of the Arabian Nights. Khereddin was born a slave, about sixty-six years ago, and, after a series of remarkable adventures and struggles, entered the Tunisian Civil Service, and eventually became Minister of Marine. From 1873 to 1878 he was successively a Prime Minister, and then he transferred his services to the Porte, where he soon received high preferment. Towards the end of 1878 he became Grand Vizier, and retained office for over a year.

AN HISTORIC TREE UPROOTED.

A telegram received at Berlin yesterday states that the historic lime-tree at Minchenwyler, in Freiburg, under which the Swiss Federals assembled before the battle of Murten, has been uprooted by a storm.

THE TRIAL OF MR. BENZON POSTPONED.

Accord ng to the Nice correspondent of the *Standard*, the trial of Mr. Ernest Benzon has been postponed for a week. The authorities have definitively refused to admit the prisoner to bail. The ablest advocate in Nice is retained to conduct his defence on February 7th.

A Nice telegram to the *Times* says:—"The charges against Mr. Benzon were not heard before the Correctional Court this morning. The Public Prosecutor has not been able to conclude all the necessary formalities, and Mr. Benzon will, in all probability, have to remain in gaol for yet another week. Both he and his friends are terribly disappointed that he has not been released on bail. Several persons, including one or two well-known betting men, have offered to find the money, but the Judge refused to accept bail. Meanwhile Mr. Benzon is being treated as a first-class prisoner."

MRS. LANGTRY SERIOUSLY ILL.

Mrs. Langtry continues very seriously indisposed. She was seen by Sir Andrew Clark, in consultation with Dr. W. Collins; and they report that a severe affection of the throat and lungs has supervened, but that her temperature is lower, and the general condition more favourable than on the previous day.

LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON'S EVIL EXAMPLE.

Lord Stanley of Preston has had a serious charge laid at his door. It is said that since his accession to the office of Governor-General of Canada the habit of cigarette smoking has increased to an extent which renders it a gigantic public evil, and this is said to be largely due to the fact that His Excellency by smoking cigarettes himself has set the fashion. The figures are certainly startling. An anti-tobacco movement is being started in both Canada and the United States.

IRISH POOR LAW GUARDIANS.—EXTRAORDINARY PROPOSAL.

Mr. O'Kelly, poor law guardian, writing on the suppression of the Cork Board of Guardians to the *Freeman's Journal*, says a few mere exhibitions of such partisan spirit will cause the boards of guardians throughout Ireland to consider the advisability of resigning *en masse* and throwing the poor law administration on Mr. Balfour and his satellites. This may provide situations for broken-down landlords, but is sure to end in disaster.

FROM THE ATLANTIC TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

A Dahlei's telegram from Toronto says:—The Government is considering a proposal to construct, at a cost of £14,000,000, a canal to admit Atlantic steamers into Lake Superior.

"A VIGOROUS IMMIGRATION POLICY" IN MANITOBA.

The Manitoban Government proposes to subsidise the railroad from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay and to adopt a vigorous immigration policy. —*Dalziel.*

MURDER AND MUTINY ON A BRITISH SHIP.

Messrs. Hardy, Wilson, and Co., brokers of the steamer *Fastnet*, which left Barry Dock for Singapore with a cargo of coal on the 10th of December, have received a telegram from the captain, signalled at Penang, to the effect that in a mutiny, the second engineer had been murdered and the first engineer badly wounded. Nothing further is to hand.

OPPOSITION TO THE "BETTERMENT" CLAUSE.

A meeting of owners, lessees, and occupiers in the "betterment" area was held yesterday in the Outer Temple, when it was resolved that the Betterment Clause in the Strand Improvement Bill should be opposed by petition to Parliament from owners, lessees, and occupiers of houses and premises which may be affected thereby, and that a petition should be presented to the London County Council, asking them to withdraw the Clause. An executive committee was appointed, and empowered to carry on the opposition, and for that purpose were authorized to take such action and incur such expense as they might consider advisable.

WELSH WEAVERS ON STRIKE.

During the early part of this week the weavers, sixty in number employed at the Severn Valley Mills, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, turned out on strike as a protest against the low rate of wages which they allege have recently been introduced. On Friday their representatives had an interview with the manager and Sir Pryce Pryce-Jones, but no terms could be arranged. The mills, which employed upwards of two hundred persons, are now closed.

The weavers of the Cambrian Mills (the large works which gave to the town the title of "Leeds of Wales") have also struck work. A new style of fast loom has recently been introduced, and the weavers object to the new terms.

THE RETIREMENT OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

The *Naval and Military Argus* professes to be in a position to state that previous to the departure last week of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief for the Riviera, His Royal Highness formally intimated to her Majesty his desire to be relieved from the responsibilities of his post as head of the army. This decision is not the result of a recent domestic friction, as we learn on the best authority that a similar intimation—though not of so decisive a character—was forwarded by the Duke early in August last. His Royal Highness has expressed his willingness to act as adviser to his successor for so long a period as may be needed, and this offer will, of course, be accepted. Though the formal notification of the Duke's retirement may be delayed, we believe it highly probable that the Duke of Connaught will take up the duties of the position in October next, when, in addition to the installation of the new Adjutant-General several other important changes on the Head-quarters Staff will take place

A GRUESOME PICTURE.

The *Tablet* publishes the diary of the lay brother who was with Father Perry during his last work and illness and death. Incidentally Brother Rooney gives a gruesome glimpse of the conditions under which life is led in the French penal settlement. "The convicts," he says, "are not buried in this burial-ground, but thrown into the sea. This keeps the sharks about, and thus prevents the convicts from trying to escape by swimming. Three or four were thus thrown into the water each day while we were there, nearly all victims of dysentery. One of the three islands is peopled with lepers.

THE BISHOPRIC OF DURHAM.

According to one current rumour the See of Durham has been offered to the Bishop of Ripon, and declined; whilst, according to another piece of information that has gained currency, some official announcement of the appointment may be looked for in the course of the next few days, and when it comes it will be in the nature of a surprise. The name which is most in favour at Court is not included among those with which speculation has been busy for the past few weeks.

LONDON RADICALS AND SWEATING.

The sub-committee of the London and Radical Union appointed to consider and report upon the subject of sweating in various trades, have presented their report to the executive council. The subject is to be considered by the executive at an early date. The reports of evidence by the Lords' Committee fill four large folio volumes.

CAPTURE OF THE ESCAPED BEAR.

The bear that escaped from two itinerant showmen at Sproatley, near Hull, was seen in the village next day by Mrs. Garnett, who fell down in a fit. The animal attacked a young lady at the post-office, and serious in jury, doubtless, would have been caused but for the village blacksmith coming to her rescue with a hot iron bar. A crowd congregated, and the bear was captured and placed in a stable adjoining the smithy.

THE RAILWAY RATES INQUIRY.

In reply to a question by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Mr. Balfour Browne, Q.C., maintained that the Great Western Railway had swelled the average rate of the various classes by running up various articles of commerce under the same classes which the learned counsel said made it entirely fallacious. He quoted from a return prepared on behalf of the traders to show that at Pen ance the actual rate for grain is 12s. while the proposed rate would be 24s., as a proof of the great extent of the powers sought to be required by the company.

The Marquis de Morès and M. Camille Dreyfus, editor of *La Nation*, will fight a pistol duel on the Belgian frontier to-morrow morning.

It is stated that Lord Brooke, M.P. for Colchester, will second the Address in the House of Commons in reply to the Queen's Speech.

Sir Frederick Leighton, the president of the Royal Academy, who has been suffering from slight indisposition, has quite recovered.

Mr. Spurgeon has returned from Mentone safe and well, and proposes to preach in the Tabernacle to-morrow.

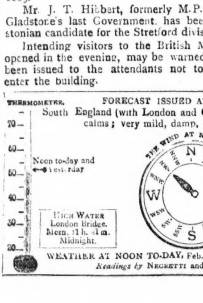
An East African company is being organized which will establish itself in the new Italian colonies in East Africa.

The Duke of Westminster has undertaken the expense, estimated at over £1,000, of putting stained glass in the windows of the fine old church of St. John's, Chester.

A commemorative tablet has just been affixed to the house inhabited by Victor Hugo in his declining years, in which he breathed his last on May 22, 1885.

Mr. J. T. Hibbert, formerly M.P. for Oldham, and a member of Mr. Gladstone's last Government, has been provisionally adopted as the Gladstonian candidate for the Stretford division of Lancashire.

Intending visitors to the British Museum, especially now that it is to be opened in the evening, may be warned to take note that strict orders have been issued to the attendants not to accept any parcels from those who enter the building.


THERMOMETER.
FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
BAROMETER.
South England (with London and Channel).—Very light breezes or calms; very mild, damp, misty; drizzle at times.
SUN RISES 7h. 41m.
Sets 4h. 47m.
MOON—Full M. 5th, 11h. 35m. M.
Noon to-day
Yesterday
Noon to-day
HIGH WATER
London Bridge.
8.6m. 7h. 14m.
Midnight.
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Feb. 1, 1890.—Dull, humid, foggy; calm.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

HOME RAILS DULL.—FOREIGN STOCKS WEAK.—AMERICANS HEAVY.—MODERATE BUSINESS.

There is again a good demand for money in the open market, and the quotation for advances is maintained at 5⅛ to 6 per cent. The discount rate for three months' bank paper is firm at 4⅛ to 4⅜ per cent, with not much business doing. The market is still a good deal unsettled.

The tendency of prices on the Stock Exchange is decidedly unfavourable, and though the decline is not serious it is pretty general. Consols and other Home Government funds are quite without change of importance, but in the English Railway Market several descriptions show a decline of ⅛ to ½. Foreign Government Bonds are dull with the exception of Portuguese and Peruvian Bonds, which are quite firmly backed. Latest advices from Buenos Ayres report the gold premium as having advanced to 122¾ per cent. American Railroads have again fallen in response to lower New York quotations, but here, too, the variations are of small interest. Trunks are better, but Mexican Railway issues are neglected. The nitrate department is again strong, and a further substantial advance is shown in Primitive shares. Mining and miscellaneous securities are inactive at the moment.

The shareholders of the Law Debenture Corporation (Limited) have passed a resolution to the effect that the sum of £8 a share, the amount not called up on the existing issue of 150,000 ordinary shares, should not be capable of being called up except in the event of the company going into liquidation.

The report of the Belfast Street Tramways Company shows an over expenditure on capital account, and to discharge this and to provide for the further capital requirements of the company, it has been decided to issue 1,900 shares.

The directors of the North-Eastern Railway Company, referring to the practical completion of the Forth Bridge, for the construction of which the Great Northern, the Midland, the North British, and the North-Eastern railway companies are responsible, state that although the full benefit to be derived from the bridge will not be obtained until the completion of the North British Company's line through Glen Farg to Perth, communications by the bridge generally will be immediately available. This undertaking, which has so far been successfully carried out, has the directors observed, entailed an expenditure considerably in excess of the original estimate. The proprietors will be asked to approve the bill promoted by the Forth Bridge Railway Company to authorise the raising of £200,000 additional capital by means of new shares or stock, with the usual borrowing powers, and to extend to that new capital the guarantee of a dividend of 4 per cent. per annum given by the North British, Midland, Great Northern, and North-Eastern companies in respect of the Forth Bridge capital already raised.

The Stock Exchange Committee have ordered the £2,330,000 Bonds of the Egyptian Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan of 1888 to be quoted in the Official List.

The accounts of the Great Northern Railway for the past half-year indicate that a dividend may be declared at the rate of 6¾ per cent. per annum on the original stock of the company, being equal to £3 2s. 6d. to the Original stock, £3 to the B stock, and £3 2s. 6d. to the A stock for the half-year. Last year the distribution was at the rate of 5¾ per cent. on the Original stock.

The North Staffordshire Railway Company's revenue for the past half-year shews an increase of £16,602, and the expenditure an increase of £9,352. After paying a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., a balance of £3,709 is carried forward.

The report of the London Street Tramways Company for the past six months shows in the receipts an increase of £4,712 and an increase of £1,559 in the expenses. The balance at the credit of revenue account is £13,672, and from this sum the directors propose the transfer of £2,000 to permanent way repairs account, and to set aside £500 to horse reserve account, and out of the balance to pay a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. The dividend for the corresponding period was at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and £1,000 only was placed to permanent way repairs account.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Receded*: Lancashire and Yorkshire ½. Brighton Deferred, Chatham Ordinary, and South Eastern Deferred ¼ each, and Great Western ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Rose*: French Four and a Half per Cents. ⅛, Portuguese ⅛, and Peruvian 1872 1-16. *Receded*: Turkish 1874 ⅛, Uruguay Five per Cents. ⅛, Egyptian Four per Cents ⅛, and the Unified Four per Cents ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Improved*: Denver Preference ¼; Central Pacific, Louisville and Nashville and Reading shares ⅜. *Lower*: Reading First Preference ½, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Erie Second Mortgage, Norfolk and Western Preference, Northern Pacific Preference, Pennsylvania shares, and Mexican Central Bonds ¼. Denver Ordinary, New York Central Ontario, and Union Pacific shares ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Advanced*: Nitrate shares ¾, Grand Trunk Second and Third Preference ½, and the Ordinary 1-16. *Receded*: Canadian Pacific ⅛.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Rose*: Primitive Nitrate ¼, and De Beers 1-16.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Market opened quiet with a moderate demand Probable sales, 6,000 of 7,000 bales. Futures are two to three points down.

The following are this day's closing prices of the principal Stocks and Shares—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		Cha. Preferences ...	103 ⅛
Consols (2½) money	97⅛ ⅛	North Western ...	177 ⅛
Do acct.	97 9/16 11/16	South Western ...	208 ·6
Do. (3½) ...	99⅝ 100	Manchester & Lin.	20 2 xd
5% per Cent.	60 ½	Do. A	60 ½ xd
Local Loan Stock	102⅝ 5	Met. Consolidated	7½ ¾xd
India 3½ per Cent	107 ⅛	Do. District ...	30 ¾xd
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs	71⅛ ⅛	Midland	215 ⅛
Egyptian Guar. ...	104¼ ⅛	North British ...	71⅝ 8½
Met. Bk. West's	218 ⅛	North Eastern ...	157½ ⅞
Do. 1. : Scrip	202 ⅛	North Staffords.	84 ½
Birmingham Corp. St.	101 ⅛	South Eastern ...	125 8 xd
Liverpool	112¾ ⅛	Do. Deferred ...	93 ¾xd
FOREIGN STOCKS.		Tait Vale 1333 ..	94 7
Argent. 6 pct. 1111	81 ⅛	FOREIGN RAILWAYS.	
Do. 5 p.c. Scrip	6⅜ 4⅝	Canada Pacific ...	77⅝ ¾xd
Do Treasury ...	93 5	Can. Pacific Stock	84 ¾xd
Austrian Gold ...	86 ⅛	Chic. Mil. and St. P.	71⅝ ⅛
Do. Silver	74 ⅛	Denver & R. Grande	15⅞ 17/16
Braz. Scripts. 4½	74⅝ ⅛	Do. Pref.	81⅝ 2⅜
Do. part paid ...	21 ⅛	Illinois Cent. ...	122 ⅜
Chilian 6's	103⅝ 1⅜	Lake Shore	129 ⅜
Do. Cedulas 1...	93¼ 9⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	22¾ ⅜
Chilian 1895 Gold	113 ⅛	Louisand Nash...	91 ⅜xd
Costa Rica	91 5	Mex. Cen. New Is.	73 ⅛
Do. B	83 80	Mex. Nat. 6's ...	95¾ 10⅛
Egypt. State Dom.	102¾ ⅛	N.Y. Cen. Shares	103⅝ ⅜
Do. Unified ...	99 11/16 13/16	New York Ontario	19⅛ ⅞
Do. for exch. ...	103⅝ ⅛	Erie Shares	27⅞ 8⅛
Do. Da. ra Sinkh	85¾ 4	Do. Sec. Mtge.	107 ⅛
French 5 p. Rents	89⅛ ⅞	Do. Second Pref.	49⅜ ½
Do. 4½ p.c. Rents	103⅝ ⅜	Do. Third Pref.	27⅝ 8½
Do. 3 p.c. Perpet'l	95 7	Do. Guaranteed	79 ⅜
Uruguay Unified ...	71⅛ 2	Mexican Ordinary	30½ ⅜
Virginia Funded ...	44½ ⅝	Do. First Pref.	81⅞ ⅜
U.S. 6's 5-20s	107⅛	Do. do. 2nd Pref.	73⅛ ⅛
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		Lombardo Trust.	9⅜ ⅛
Caledonian	125½ ⅜	Nitrate 1st Pref.	18⅝ ⅛
Great Eastern ...	80½ ⅝xd	BANKS.	
Great Northern ...	128 6	Alliance Bank ...	15 – xd
Ditto A	127 8	City Bank	22 3 xd
Great Western ...	165⅜ 6	Consolidated Bank	8⅝ ⅛xd
Holland Barnsley	31½ 9½	London and Coun'y	11 3/16 5/16
Lancand York ...	153⅛ 4½	London and West	71⅝ 3⅛
Brighton Deferred	93⅝ ⅜	London Joint Stock	29⅛ ⅜xd
Brighton A	130 ⅜xd	Nat. Prov. of Eng.	8½ 8 ———
Chatham (Ordinary)	21⅞ 2⅛	Stand. Bnk. S. A. 1st	60 1 ———

MINES.		Indian Consolidated	3½ 3/9
Mysore Reefs	5 5/16 7/16	Oceanic	2 1/16 3/16
Oceanic	2 1/16 3/16	Do. Copper	4⅜ ⅛
Rio Tinto	16⅛ ⅜	Nanaimo	2⅛ ⅛
Rio Tinto Copper	10⅛ ⅜	Mexican Railway ...	20½ ⅛
Do. New	9⅝ ⅛	Do. Preferred ...	80 ⅛
Tharsis Sulphur ...	20¾ ⅛	Do. Extension ...	20¾ ⅛
Do. Copper	44⅛ ⅜	Do. Certificates ...	20¾ ⅛
St. Clair Rights ...	2¼ ⅛ xrts	Anglo-American ...	8⅝ ⅛
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		Do. Pref.	8⅝ 7
Anglo-American ...	80½ ⅛	Brazilian Submarine	12 ⅛
Do. Pref.	89 7	Direct Spanish ...	13 ⅛
Brazilian Submarine	12 ⅛	Direct Un. Star ...	5 ⅛
Direct Spanish ...	13⅝ ⅛	Eastern	13⅝ 1⅜
Direct Un. Star ...	5 ⅛	Globe Telegraph ...	13⅛ ⅛
Eastern	13⅝ 1⅜	Submarine	154 ⅛
Globe Telegraph ...	13⅛ ⅛	Western & Brazilian	6⅝ ⅛
Submarine	154 ⅛	Globe Telegraph ...	8⅛ 9
Western & Brazilian	6⅝ ⅛	TRAMWAYS, ETC.	
Globe Telegraph ...	8⅛ 9	London Tramways ...	128 ⅜
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		London Street	12 13
London Tramways ...	128 ⅜	London Tramways...	14⅝ 15/16
London Street	12 13	North Metropolitan	133¾ ⅜
North Metropolitan	133¾ ⅜	WATERWORKS.	
WATERWORKS.		Chelsea Waterworks	213 5
Chelsea Waterworks	213 5	East London	151 ⅛
East London	151 ⅛	Grand Junction ...	125 8
Grand Junction ...	125 8	Kent	215 9½
Kent	215 9½	Lambeth	152 6
Lambeth	152 6	New River, 10 per C.	152 ⅜
New River, 10 per C.	152 ⅜	Southwark & Vauxhall	133 7½
Southwark & Vauxhall	133 7½	Do. Preference ...	140 ⅜
Do. Preference ...	140 ⅜	GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.	
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.		Gaslight & Coke A.	21⅝ 6
Gaslight & Coke A.	21⅝ 6	Imp. Continental ...	215 18
Imp. Continental ...	215 18	Do. Ord.	331 ⅜
Do. Ord.	331 ⅜	Do. B.	210 6½
Do. B.	210 6½	Do. C.	210 6½
Do. C.	210 6½	London Electric ...	3⅜ ⅛
London Electric ...	3⅜ ⅛	Metropolitan	4⅝ ⅜
Metropolitan	4⅝ ⅜	MISCELLANEOUS.	
MISCELLANEOUS.		Allsopp	8⅜ ⅜
Allsopp	8⅜ ⅜	Bass, Ratcliff ...	337½ 42½
Bass, Ratcliff ...	337½ 42½	Hotchkiss	7 ⅜
Hotchkiss	7 ⅜	Hydraulic Power ...	4⅝ ⅜
Hydraulic Power ...	4⅝ ⅜	Maple	9⅝ ⅜
Maple	9⅝ ⅜	Nat. Discount Co.	11½ 12½xd
Nat. Discount Co.	11½ 12½xd	Nat. Financial ...	9⅜ ⅜
Nat. Financial ...	9⅜ ⅜	Primitive Nitrate ...	13⅛ 13/16
Primitive Nitrate ...	13⅛ 13/16	Salt & Union Stock	13⅛ ⅜
Salt & Union Stock	13⅛ ⅜	P. and O. Stock, Def.	212 17
P. and O. Stock, Def.	212 17	Royal Mail Steam ...	95 6
Royal Mail Steam ...	95 6	Nat. Discount Co.	11½ 12½xd
Nat. Discount Co.	11½ 12½xd	Hudson's Bay	19¾ ⅜
Hudson's Bay	19¾ ⅜	Investment	91 ⅜
Investment	91 ⅜	Land W. Ind. Dock	24⅜ 5½
Land W. Ind. Dock	24⅜ 5½	London and S. A.	36 8
London and S. A.	36 8		

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bell's Asbestos	11 ⅝	Oceanic Land	13⅝ ⅜
Bonforge	7 ⅛	Sutherland Land ...	7⅛ ⅜
Tangiers Water	19⅞ ⅜	Transvaal Land ...	4⅛ ⅛
City and Suburban ...	8½ 9⅛	G. F. & S. Africa ...	1½ 1⅝
Jumpers Gold	10¼ 11⅛	Kopjoring Co.	18 19
Jubilee	9⅛ ⅜	Transvaal Exploration	4⅛ ⅜
Salisbury	10¼ 11⅛	Southern Land	3⅛ ⅜
Ruby	⅜ 1/16	Eastman's Ordinary...	13⅝ ⅜
Lisbon Berlyn	9/8 9/4	Elmore's Copper Co.	7 ⅛

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office,

SATURDAY MORNING.

The duties and responsibilities of their position sit very lightly on the shoulders of M.P.s, but it is seldom that they are so utterly ignored as they have been by Mr. George Kynoch, the Conservative representative for Aston Manor. Two years ago the hon. gentleman took his departure for the Transvaal, ostensibly for the benefit of his health, and in that newest of El Dorados he has since remained, while the constituency has been practically unrepresented. From time to time announcements of his forthcoming return have been put forth, but have not been justified by the event; and there is naturally loud grumbling in the constituency, not only on the part of his opponents, but his own supporters.

⁂

According to the latest account his health is quite restored, and "George Kynoch, Member of Parliament for England"—so runs the legend over the doorway—is one of the most prosperous men in Johannesburg, which may perhaps be the reason why he is in no hurry to return. It is understood that the subject will be brought under the consideration of the Speaker at an early date of the session, but it is not easy to see how Mr. Kynoch can be brought to book. At the same time his chances of re-election for Aston Manor are not great.

SIR F. DE WINTON.

⁂

Sir Francis de Winton, who returns from his mission to Swaziland to-morrow, is one of the most interesting men of our time. He is now fifty-five years of age, tall, and with the bearing of a soldier who has been trained in the field. Fine-featured and with a bronzed complexion, his keen grey eyes under closely-knitted brows give him a somewhat severe aspect; but when addressed this immediately gives place to an expression of the utmost gentleness and kindness, the effect of which is increased by the unconscious modulation of a voice of singular sweetness. Sir Francis has established a very brilliant record, dating from the time when, as a boy of eighteen, he served in the Crimea; but he was not much known to the general public till asked by the Government to act as Gordon's substitute on the Congo.

⁂

This was an appointment exactly to his liking. Unsuspected by nearly all but these, there is in him that element of religious mysticism and enthusiasm which played so great a part in the life of Gordon. Sir Francis de Winton went to Africa to "spread the light" in that Dark Continent, the condition of which moved him to pitying sorrow. Yet there was nothing of the sentimentalist about his system of Government. The King of the Belgians once declared that Sir Francis was the most able administrator he ever knew. His predecessor, Stanley, having been engaged on pioneer work, Sir Francis found the affairs of the new State in a condition of hopeless confusion. Working sixteen hours a day he succeeded in establishing order, settling a system of government and instituting a simple code of laws. His influence over the chiefs with whom he came into direct personal contact was omnipotent; he at once won the deep respect and complete confidence of the traders of every nationality who were settled on the river, while there was not one of his subordinates who did not feel that work under such a chief was indeed an honour. And this happy feeling was warmly reciprocated. There was none for whom the Governor-General had not a kind word or pleasant smile as he passed them on his evening walk.

⁂

His method of dealing with the natives is best illustrated by a short story. A large band of native soldiery mutineered, and marching down on the station were met by the Europeans and loyal men, drawn up in line with loaded rifles. Then, in imminent danger of death, Sir Francis calmly walked over to the ranks of infuriated savages, and sought to parley with their chiefs. There was no bloodshed; and that night, at a little banquet given in his honour, Sir Francis made a short speech on the duty of exercising "gentleness, patience, and forbearance" towards natives and servants; "for," he said, "they are all children—bad children sometimes as they were this afternoon, but still only children."

⁂

Mr. Tom Thorne has returned from the Riviera, and, judging by his ruddy appearance, has benefited considerably by his sojourn in the south. "Clarissa" may now be expected very shortly.

⁂

After these disclosures in the Westminster County Court I should say that the market price of bouquets will go down. If a flower merchant can afford to offer a guinea and a half bouquet for seven-and-six to Mr. Augustus Harris, what a handsome profit that flower merchant must make even out of less extensive persons than Augustus! Of course Mr. Harris was giving a very fine and large order, but the difference is fine and large, too. According to the plaintiff, Mr. Harris "objected to the bouquets because they were not all of the value of 30s. each, and when he tried to reason with him he flew in a passion, stamped his feet, and used not the best of language." I am glad Mr. Harris won the day. I am sorry about his choice of words—taken from a Drury-lane dictionary, I suppose.

⁂

Here are some elegant extracts which a correspondent sends from the Lisbon paper:—

> We do not require British machinery, nor its cutlery; we can do without its cottons and cloths, its coal or its organs; we do not want its beer or its rotten cheeses, its boots or its flats; we do not want anything from these drunkards. Let them keep to themselves their industries, which have prospered through our folly. Let us close our markets to these savages, these infamous highwaymen, who rob and insult us. . . . Finally, let us request our Government to abolish the English language in all scientific establishments in Portugal as a hygienic precaution.

⁂

The deaths recorded in the *Times* of the first month of 1890 are unparalleled in number. They amount to 1,498, and though possibly an allowance of 200 should be made for those advertised more than once, the numbers are extraordinary. No less than ten deaths of nonagenarians and ninety-two of octogenarians are notified, while the deaths between seventy and eighty were very numerous. In one day eighty-seven deaths were given. More women than men have died over eighty.

⁂

The Church and the Stage seem to live very happily together in Zürich. After the burning of the Zürich City-Theatre, which was formerly a conventual church, Pfarrer Wissmann preached a sympathetic discourse on the catastrophe. The sermon was published at the request of the hearers, and the profits from its sale have been handed over to the players. Such a thing might have happened in England under the primacy of Laud, who took so liberal a view of the stage, but we can scarcely imagine it at any later date.

⁂

If it be true (and we hope it is) that the Dean of Chichester is preparing his "Reminiscences," and intends to give them to the world through Messrs. Bentley, we may expect a more than usually interesting book, if only from the fact that Dr. Pigou was for many years a curate of Romsey, of whose noble abbey church Lord Palmerston was so proud, and within whose venerable walls the famous Minister was a constant worshipper whenever he was at Broadlands, his charming country seat close by. There have been few more men of any eminence within a score of miles of Romsey, that the mere name of "Palmerston" had about it a certain charm; and, as the jaunty statesman ever busied himself in all that concerned local interests, he had become, years before his death, a kind of *genius loci*. Although the two men were essentially different in temperament and character, "Pam" undoubtedly possessed very much of the wondrous magnetic charm which has made Mr Gladstone's name a household word; and few men are better able to tell us all about the quiet, stately home life of Lord and Lady Palmerston at Broadlands than Dr. Pigou—unless, indeed, it be the Rev. E. L. Berthon, who, is we mistake not, is still vicar of "Romsey-in-the-Mud."

CREMATION SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—Full information can be obtained.—8, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.

BISMARCK PLEASES THE POPE.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Herr Schloezer, the Prussian Ambassador to the Vatican, has received a telegram from Prince Bismarck containing assurances to the Holy See of the readmission of the religious orders in the German colonies and of the protection of the Catholic missionaries in them by the Government. His Excellency showed the telegram to the Cardinal Secretary of State, who communicated its contents to the Pope, and he expressed his satisfaction. To appreciate this act of the German Government it must be remembered that it follows directly after the rejection, on its third reading, of Herr Winthorst's motion extending Art. V. of the Congo Act to all the German colonies. This motion extending Art. V. of the Congo Act to all the German colonies. This motion extending Art. V. of the Congo Act to all the German colonies. This

THE REVIEWS FOR FEBRUARY.

FEBRUARY is supposed to be the dull season in the magazine world; but though none of the Reviews is this month specially good, there is quite the average sprinkling of interesting articles among them. Thus, in the *Contemporary* every one will read the "Recollections of Gordon"; in the *New Review*, the "Character Study" of Mr. Parnell; and in the *Nineteenth Century*, Professor Huxley's article on "Natural Rights." (This last article, however, we are able to take in a *priori* only, for the *Nineteenth Century* has not reached us in time to be reviewed in this article). There is also one "novelty" in the Reviews for February—namely, the inclusion in the *Fortnightly* of a complete novelette.

THE "FORTNIGHTLY."

This is by Mrs. Amélie Rives Chanler, and is called "Was it a Crime?" The "motive" upon which this question is founded is not a new one in fiction—being the over-dosing of a husband by a wife in order "to put him out of the useless torture" of disease. The question "was it a crime?" would however apply also to the cause of the husband's illness. He is an architect, and owing to defective materials supplied by the contractor, a church which he has built comes down with a crash, and the crash makes him ill. Perhaps it was not a crime—but, as we said in the sometime architect not to look after his contractor better. The two most important articles in the number deal with African politics—one with the Zambesi, the other with Swaziland. Mr. D. J. Rankin expands the recent interview with him in the *Pall Mall Gazette* and expounds the active measures (fortified camps and police posts) which he thinks necessary on England's part to counteract the effect of Major Serpa Pinto's raid. Sir Hercules Robinson advocates the surrender of Swaziland to the Transvaal, explaining as follows the valuable nature of the *quid pro quo* which should be exacted:—

> The Europeans in the country should be given the franchise. The South African Republic in return for our assent to their expansion on the east, should withdraw all claims to the north, and give us all the political support they can in furtherance of our schemes for opening up the interior by the British South Africa Chartered Company. If the English in Swaziland were given the franchise it could not long be withheld from those now in the Transvaal. The result of an English majority invested with political power would be the substitution for the existing exclusive and despotic boer rule of an Anglicized and liberal-ed republic in full sympathy and friendly alliance with the British colonies in South Africa.

Of the remaining articles, we can only indicate the nature. In "One View of the Question," Mr. Rudyard Kipling, in the form of a letter from a Mussulman servant, delivers his soul against the insincerities of English life; Mr. T. W. Russell (who, by the way, adopts the ministerial "we") describes the gigantic Land Bill ("the biggest work of the century") which "we" mean to carry next session; Mr. Mallock, replying to Mr. Labouchere's article in the *Forum*, throws contempt on that gentleman's opinions and dirt on his character; "The City of the Creed" is a travel-article about Nicæa; Lady Dilke discusses Technical Schools; Mr. W. M. Fullerton makes some interesting remarks on "English and Americans;" Mrs. Hepworth Dixon gives us a "personal reminiscence" of Marie Bashkirtseff; and the syndicate of authors who call themselves "E. B. Lanin" are well up to previous samples of malice and uncharitableness in their fifth article on "Russian Characteristics."

THE "NEW REVIEW."

The most interesting thing here is a "character study" of Mr. Parnell. The writer (anonymous) hardly enables one to get much grip of Mr. Parnell's character as a whole, but he tells us some interesting gossip. In spite of his political *sang froid*, Mr. Parnell is, we are told, extremely superstitious in private life:—

> He has never been willing to sit in a room where three candles were alight; green, though the patriotic hue, he has always professed to hold unlucky. It must, however, be admitted that the shade chosen by Irish Nationalists might well provoke a shudder for æsthetic reasons. But, be this as it may, Mr. Parnell can tolerate nothing green. The green slippers, the green braces, the green-trimmed dressing-gown, that unknown enthusiasts shower on the Irish leader, are all buried in cupboards out of sight, and when the freedom of Dublin city was about to be conferred on him he requested that the lining of the casket might not be green. Purple, like the heather, he suggested, was his favourite colour, and eminently fortunate.

Mr. Parnell's fondness for mechanics, which the writer describes, is well known; but we are also told that "he professes to be very fond of music, for reasons undefinable, since he can hardly distinguish one tune from another." As for Mr. Parnell's public character, the writer tells us that it was the "Manchester Murders" which first fired the Irish leader with enthusiasm for the cause; that as sympathetic unselfishness is the key-note of his life; and that "it is a joke among his friends that Mr. Parnell is unaware of the existence of Mr. Parnell." Another readable article, though of a more trivial kind, is Mr. Hamilton Aidé's on "The Deterioration in English Society"—the deterioration being the favour shown by "Society" to the merely rich. But Mr. Aidé does not despair of his countrymen; for society is "not so slavishly followed by public opinion as it was;" ladies are not afraid to be seen in 'buses, and a friend of his own told him, without the slightest blush of shame, that she had been to the amphitheatre at Covent Garden to stare at the Shah. "Such independence of action," says Mr. Aidé, with imperturbable gravity, "would hardly have been possible a few years ago." There is nothing else very notable in the *New Review*; but Sir Richard Temple's *resumé* of the position of "Our Naval Coaling Stations in the Eastern Seas" is useful, and Mr. L. F. Austin's literary and dramatic *causerie*—which, intent on alliteration, he calls "Folios and Footlights" (why not "Books and Buskins"?), is agreeably written.

THE "NATIONAL REVIEW."

Of all the Reviews the *National* is the most steady, for it always keeps up to its own modest level, and it never deviates into anything very attractive. The most interesting articles now, as always, are those in which Radical-Tories discuss socio-political subjects. Thus this time Mr. R. E. Macnaghten proposes legislation more stringent than most Radicals would dare to suggest for public-houses, which, indeed, he wishes to be see turned by law into "polytechnics," with libraries and newspaper rooms, with "pure beer," but without wine and spirits. This Mr. Macnaghten calls "legislation of a distinctly negative kind." What in the world would he be, one wonders, if he became positive? From Beer we pass to Bible, and Mr. Wilcox's proposals for reforming the Church are hardly less sweeping. The "M.A." degree should be confined to "honours men," and only such men should be eligible for important livings. As a makeweight against such revolutionary Toryism, there is an article by Earl Fortescue, scouting the suggestion that Ireland should have some moderate form of Local Government—another instance of what we said the other day, that nowadays the only Tories are the Whigs. The remaining articles in the Review—with the exception of Sir G. Molesworth's plea for Courts of Conciliation—are of the ordinary magazine type—"stock" articles of travel or literary essays.

THE "CONTEMPORARY REVIEW."

The most interesting article in the *Contemporary* is Mr. W. H. Spence's "Recollections of a Voyage with General Gordon," which we have noticed already; the most important is Sir C. Gavan Duffy's "Road to Australian Federation." The road to Imperial Federation lies, he says, through Australian Federation; but the road to Australian Federation—blocked as it is by inter-colonial jealousies—can only be cleared by Imperial initiative. Parliament should pass a resolution declaring such federation to be desirable, and Lord Rosebery and Lord Carnarvon should be appointed Royal Commissioners to carry the resolution to Australia. "If these Royal Commissioners visited the colonies successively, heard the objections of leading men, and reduced these to their minimum, and in the end held a conference of delegates from the colonial Legislatures, at which they would represent the Crown," then Sir Gavan Duffy is confident that Federation would be obtained. At any rate, he cannot be accused, as Imperial Federationists so often are, of having no definite move to suggest. Another important article on a topic of current political discussion is Mr. Haldane's on "The Eight Hours' Question." This is the weight-est statement of the case against Mr. Webb and the Fabian Society that has been made, and we commend it to all serious politicians. Here is the pith of much of what Mr. Haldane has to say:—

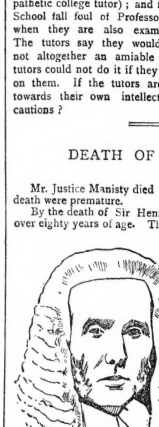
> A miner remarked to me the other day of his neighbour, who was working with him at the end of a gallery: "John is an Eight Hours' Bill man because he wants an Act of Parliament to protect him from himself."

Mr. C. H. Sargant's reply to Mr. Moulton's pamphlet on "The Taxation of Ground Values" is weighty also—too much so, we fear, for the "general reader." Two articles by two ex-editors, Mr. Frank Hill's on "The Future of English Monarchy" (which must democratize itself, he says, and shake off its aristocratic flunkeys) and Mr. Frederick Greenwood's on "Unionist Fusion" (which is not to be thought of), are examples of what a journalist would call "stock leaders." For the rest, Mr. Graham Sandberg contrasts with the glamour thrown over Buddhism by its western votaries the naked realities of the creed as it exists in Tibet; Mr. J. M. Barrie points out how a certain want of sympathy is fatal to Mr. Baring-Gould's novels; Mr. G. A. Aitken shows that Defoe had not two wives, as commonly supposed, but only one; Canon Driver contributes a clear and instructive paper on the general principles and main conclusions of Old Testament criticism—conclusions which, he agrees with Professor Cheyne in thinking, it is high time for clerical apologists to begin admitting; Archdeacon Farrar writes a highly eulogistic obituary of Bishop Lightfoot (whose only fault, it seems, was that he was an unsympathetic college tutor); and finally various examiners in the Oxford History School fall foul of Professor Thorold Rogers for saying that college tutors when they are also examiners favour men from their own colleges. The tutors say they would not do it if they could (which is perhaps not altogether an amiable trait). The non-tutorial examiners say the tutors could not do it if they would, as their colleagues keep a sharp look out on them. If the tutors are really possessed of such Roman impartiality towards their own intellectual offspring, why this system of checks and cautions?

DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE MANISTY.

Mr. Justice Manisty died at five o'clock yesterday. Previous reports of his death were premature.

By the death of Sir Henry Manisty, the High Court loses its only judge over eighty years of age. The son of the vicar of Edlingham, the future judge was born in that Northumberland village in 1808, and educated at Durham Grammar School. From 1831 to 1845, curiously enough, he practised as a solicitor, but took steps which resulted in his being "called" in the latter year. The dead judge "took silk" in 1857. Nineteen years later he was made a judge of the High Court of justice (Queen's Bench Division), and received at the same time the honour of knighthood. Sir Henry married twice. He was a member of the Athenæum Club, and his country seat was at Thurland Castle, Kirkby Lonsdale. He was an "upright judge," and will be much missed by his colleagues and the public generally. In an age of bad handwriting the learned judge's writing up to the last was a model of clearness. He was very old-fashioned in his notions, and a great stickler for the authority of the judge. Contempt of court was his abomination, and an Attorney-General who ventured to criticise in the House of Commons a charge by Sir Henry Manisty to a grand jury was not a little astounded when the learned judge told yet another grand jury that Her Majesty's judges were not amenable to the Attorney-General, the Lord Chancellor, or even the Sovereign herself, except upon an address from both Houses of Parliament. One of the most remarkable trials which the learned was that in which, having taken a jury's verdict for a plaintiff in an action brought against another judge, he characteristically and quite legally delivered judgment for the defendant.



MR. JUSTICE MANISTY.
(From a photo by the Stereoscopic Co.)

No judge took more elaborate notes, and no one concentrated his attention more on a case. He had a great horror of any levity in court. When he heard the St. Paul's reredos case in November 1888 it was a sight not to be forgotten to see him standing up, the better to hear the arguments of counsel, and then cross over and consult, *vote voce*, the Lord Chief Justice. His somewhat weird figure, his intense earnestness, his almost excessive conscientiousness, could not fail to strike all who ever saw the octogenarian judge on the bench. This was especially the case on last Leeds assizes, when he sentenced more than one prisoner to death a portion of his duty which always greatly affected him. Fresh from hard work at the assizes, just before Christmas, he delivered in all his wonted vigour judgment in a case of "O'Brien *v.* Salisbury." He was an excellent chess player. Those who did not know the judge in private might think him peevish and dictatorial, but though old-fashioned in his opinions and somewhat narrow in his views, he had a kindly heart. It is somewhat singular that while he founded his judgment in the Queen's Bench Division in the St. Paul's reredos case for a *mandamus* against the Bishop of London on the ground that it was "incredible" that Parliament should give a Bishop such a wide discretion, he himself concurred with the judgment of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and Mr. Justice Field in the "Julius *v.* the Bishop of Oxford" case, which upheld the episcopal veto. He had a considerable fund of humour, was excellent company, and told most graphic stories of the ways of judges, barristers, attorneys, and witnesses in the early days of the present century.

MR. PARNELL TO HIS SUPPORTERS.

Mr. Parnell has issued a letter to his supporters inviting them to be in their places on the 11th of February. He adds:—

> "I take this opportunity of adding, for the convenience and information of the members of the Irish party, that, in my judgment, a constant and unremitting attention to their Parliamentary duties will be especially necessary during the coming session, as opportunities are certain to arise for rendering effective service to the Irish cause."

A meeting of the Irish party will be held at 2 P.M. on the 11th of February.

THE ELECTION OF COUNTY COUNCIL ALDERMEN.

There will probably be a pretty close contest over the election of two aldermen at the meeting of the London County Council on Tuesday next. The candidates definitely adopted by the Progressist party are Professor Stuart, M.P., and Sir Vincent Kennett-Barrington. The relative voting strength of the two parties on the Council is materially modified by the fact that aldermen are by statute precluded from voting in such an election. There are at present sixteen aldermen (excluding Miss Cons, and Mr. S. H. Morley and Mr. Beaufoy, M.P., resigned), and the whole of these, with one exception—Lord Meath—act in general sympathy with the Progressist party. The effective strength of that section will, therefore, be diminished to the extent of fifteen votes on the special business of Tuesday next.

CRETANS TAKING REFUGE IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Reports arrive at Athens daily of excesses committed by the Turks on the Christian population of Crete. Numbers of villagers are said to be wandering in the mountains, and refugees continue to arrive at Syra and the Piræus. The representations of the Powers would seem to have been fruitless if all these and other accounts are true, but it is obvious (the *Standard* correspondent thinks) that most of them must be accepted with great reserve.

SCHWEITZER'S
COCOATINA
THE BEST AND PUREST
COCOA
AND CHEAPEST
THE WORLD

CADBURY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and untempered with. It has stood the keenest analytical tests, and contains solely of the concentrated essence of the Cocoa bean, the flavour being developed and the aroma improved by a special process of roasting.

AMERICAN
MANICURE COURTS.
H. P. TRUEFITT (Limited)
Respectfully invite attention to this elegant and luxurious department. All the arrangements were personally supervised by Mrs. MARY E. COBB (AMERICA'S FIRST MANICURIST), who has selected two American experts to the staff of assistants, which, with its English, French, and Italian members, constitutes the
MOST HIGHLY SKILLED STAFF IN EUROPE.
13, 14, OLD BOND STREET.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Messrs. LATTIMER, CRICK, and CO. beg to state that they have OPENED PREMISES at 87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, for the SALE of the new
GOODYEAR WELTED BOOTS and SHOES.

ABOUT LAYING UP TREASURE. There is something about the feebleness of old age and the helplessness of children which excites the tender sympathies of gentle and compassionate hearts, who would provide for the former a quiet, peaceful rest at the close of their weary battle with life; for the latter a joyous freedom from suffering and sorrow, in which to spend their brief period of unconsciousness of the struggle that is before them.
To these tender hearts we now appeal on behalf of pitiful little creatures with pinched and pallid faces, shivering half-clothed limbs, bare feet, blue and raw with cold, coming many of them miles to school, where they may spend a few hours in a warm room, and receive each the piece of bread which we cannot be hard to procure for them. We appeal on behalf of aged poor, lying on mouldy straw, a few rags for blankets, a tub often beside them in the bed to catch the rain which drips through the rotting roof of thatch; other poor, old creatures the poorhouse, whose glaring white walls have, in too many cases known to us, added total blindness to their other sufferings.
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